



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

May 16, 2023

MR. SHAUN RICHMAN

STATEN ISLAND, NY

FOIPA Request No.: 1447269-000
Subject: BAMBRICK, JAMES J

Dear Mr. Richman:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

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☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

385 pages were reviewed and 326 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the **final release** of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

It is unnecessary to adjudicate your request for a fee waiver at this time, as no applicable fees were assessed.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. Every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Joseph E. Bender, Jr.
Acting Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1447269-000

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Division of Investigation

EAT:TAM

U. S. Department of Justice

11:00 A.M.

Washington, D. C.

November 8, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Kelth.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

Mr. Jesse Jones called and asked if I had heard of the trouble being had in connection with buildings. I inquired as to the buildings to which he had reference and to the person having the trouble. He advised the hotels, apartments and office buildings. He stated that these buildings are in trouble anyway, and they are trying to cooperate with the N.R.A. regulations. He asked that Mr. Fay be asked to contact Mr. Valentine, the Commissioner of Police in New York City, as it is thought Mr. Valentine can give Mr. Fay some information that he would like to have. I inquired as to the nature of the information and he stated it had reference to the strikes, threats and intimidations of employees of the buildings. He stated that it seemed to be of a communistic nature. I advised that he had no investigative jurisdiction in communistic matters; that there was no Federal legislation which prohibits communistic activities. He advised he had received two calls within the past hour and these words had not been used to him, but he did not see any harm in Mr. Fay's securing the information, from Mr. Valentine. I advised our men were very busy at all times, but I would convey Mr. Jones' message to the Director, and that you could then then decide as to the action to be taken. He requested that the message be conveyed in order that action could be taken within the next hour. I advised that as soon as the Director returned to the office he would be advised as to Mr. Jones' message. He expressed his thanks.

Respectfully,


 E. A. Tamm

RECORDED & INDEXED

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62-33451-1	
DIVISION	
NOV 8 1934	
U. S. DEPT.	

JEH:hw

November 8, 1934.

Time-11:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Carusi, I learned that Mr. Jesse Jones talked with the Attorney General this morning concerning some complaints and suggestions which are arising due to a disturbance of hotels, apartment houses, etc. in New York because of a recent attempt to form a unionization of their employees; the owners declaring that it costs too much to do business.

Mr. Carusi said that it was suggested that Special Agent in Charge Fay might talk with Commissioner Valentine and thus gain some information which might be of interest to us; that the Attorney General was of the opinion that this attempt to unionize was not a well-ordered, lawful attempt to show the men the better way; but that it was more in the nature of racketeering dominances, and the Attorney General would like this information given to Mr. Fay.

I stated to Mr. Carusi that I would inform Mr. Fay of the situation and would suggest that he confer with Commissioner Valentine, but that there was one objection to the idea, that being, that every time any member of the New York Police Force is approached for information, it immediately appears on the front page of the New York Journal and the New York American. I remarked that it would have been better for us for Commissioner Valentine to have had it suggested to him to come to us rather than for us to go to him, because we would not then be placed in the position of being subjected to a possible labor controversy and attacked later by the labor unions.

I expressed to Mr. Carusi the opinion that this situation might be the scheme of racketeers but it also might have arisen from a legitimate labor quarrel, as I recalled that about two months ago a delegation of the intellectual type picketed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED
John Edgar Hoover,
Director

62-33456-2

NOV 9 1934

1 copy

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EAT:ps

November 8, 1934

TIME: 1:00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I telephoned Mr. Fay at New York and advised him that Jesse Jones, the head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation called the Division this morning and stated that Commissioner Valentine had some information concerning strikes and labor troubles in connection with hotels and apartment buildings which he desired to submit to Mr. Fay; that it was desired that he call Valentine by telephone and tell him that the Division had been told by Jesse Jones that he, Valentine, had some information which he wanted to tell us about; that we don't know what it is relative to, but that we understood he wished to get in touch with us. I advised Mr. Fay to report all information to the Division either by teletype, or by report, and to take no further action on same until he had heard further from the Division.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

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NOV 13 1934

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NOV 10 1934
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November 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Time: 4:50 P.M.

92719

Colonel Arthur Woods telephoned from New York, relative to union labor difficulties in New York, affecting elevator operators in the taller buildings in that city. He stated that while the trouble has been chiefly in the down-town section, it is now spreading to the Middle Bronx, or at least will affect that section some time within the next week. The leader, he stated, is one J. K. Bambrick, President of the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 323 (or 328). Colonel Woods remarked that apparently this man is a "very bad actor," and at the present time is sending around "rough-neck" colored men to terrorize the elevator operators.

I informed Colonel Woods that I would have a check made upon this matter, and would direct my New York Office to keep an eye on the situation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

* or James J. Bambrick

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INDEXED

62-33456-4

NOV 12 1934

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EAT:ps

November 8, 1934

TIME: 2:35 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Fay telephoned from New York relative to contacting Commissioner Valentine concerning the report to the Division of Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that he had some information of value which he wished to submit to the Division; that he had talked with Commissioner Valentine who stated he had not talked with Mr. Jones; that he has not seen him for some time, but there is a situation relative to strikes and labor troubles in connection with hotels and apartments; that he did not desire to discuss the matter with Mr. Fay over the telephone, but that he would be glad to talk about it if he would contact him personally. Mr. Fay stated that he would see him this afternoon, and that he would send a teletype message to Washington reporting results thereafter.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

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NOV 15 1934

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NOV 10 1934
TAMM
Tamm

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348 SEP 23 1964

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

RW:PS

November 15, 1934.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to my telephone conversation of even date with Mr. Tamm of the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of memorandum dated November 8, 1934, prepared by Special Agent in Charge F. X. Fay, relative to information furnished by Mr. Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relative to certain strike activities in New York City, and Mr. Fay's conference with Commissioner Valentine concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

R. Witley
R. WHITLEY, Assistant
Special Agent in Charge

enc: 3 copies of memorandum

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FAMM
ONE
178

New York, N. Y.

FAF:PS

92720

November 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Tamm of the Division telephonically communicated with this office this afternoon and stated that Mr. Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. called the Director today and informed him that Commissioner Valentine at New York City had information concerning strikes in hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., which he, Commissioner Valentine, desired to submit to us. Mr. Tamm stated that he desired that I call Commissioner Valentine on the telephone and tell him about the information which had been received from Mr. Jones which indicated that he, Commissioner Valentine, had information which he wanted to convey to us. Mr. Tamm suggested that either a teletype or a special report be submitted to Washington concerning the conference with Commissioner Valentine.

I telephonically communicated with Commissioner Valentine and he told me that he had not talked with Jesse Jones and, in fact, had not seen him in months, but stated that he would be glad to talk to me concerning the above situation if I could visit his office. I telephoned this information to Mr. Tamm and he suggested that I confer with Commissioner Valentine.

This evening I called upon Commissioner Valentine and he stated that yesterday he had appeared at a meeting which was attended by fourteen members of various midtown organizations, at which time there was discussed the strike situation which started in the garment centre a short time ago. He stated that a number of various matters were discussed at that time. He said that one of those present at this meeting was a brother of Jesse Jones, who is a member of the New York Real Estate Board, and he thought that possibly Jesse Jones received the information from his brother.

Commissioner Valentine stated that insofar as he knows, there was no violation committed which would come within the jurisdiction of this Division. He stated that either Jesse Jones or his brother had also reported this case to the Regional Labor Board of the U. S. Department of Labor, as a result of which Mr. Ben Gold called on him, Commissioner Valentine.

During the conversation, the Commissioner stated that a man named George Scalese, a member of the International organization of the American Federation of Labor, who makes his headquarters

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November 8, 1934

92721

in Chicago, was in New York City and, with a man named Bambrick, president of the New York organization, is trying to unionize all elevator operators, porters, cleaners, custodians, firemen and engineers in apartment houses and office buildings. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, all of the violations which have been reported are of a local nature.

F. X. FAY
SAC

100-23706-6

AR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 15, 1934

EAT/ps

Time: 1:40 PM

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While talking with Mr. Whitley at New York on another matter I advised him about my conversation with Mr. Fay a few days concerning a telephone call from Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Administration to the effect that Commissioner Valentine had some information concerning Communist activities which he wished to furnish to the Division. I advised him that Mr. Fay had sent a teletype to the Division on November 8th relative to the matter, but the Division had not received a letter or further report concerning same. Mr. Whitley informed me that he was not familiar with this situation, but would check up on same and advise what the status was.

Respectfully,



E. A. Tamm



NOV 21 1934

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33456-7	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM ONE	FILE

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1 T:TAH

62-33456-6

November 19, 1934

RECORDED

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY**

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum prepared by Special Agent in Charge Fay of the New York Office dated November 8, 1934. It will be noted that this memorandum deals with information received from Mr. Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, concerning a purported violation of some Federal Statute on the part of individuals responsible for strikes occurring in hotels, apartment houses or office buildings. In the absence of a specific request, no further investigation will be conducted in this matter.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #325146



1 yellow



Best Available
Copy

New York, N. Y.

FXF:PS

November 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Louis Weintraub, connected with the law firm of Nordlinger-Riegelman and Cooper, Graybar Building, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, called at this office today and stated that he had been employed as counsel for the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc. He stated that quite some difficulty was being experienced at the present time in connection with the Building Service Employees International Union. James J. Bombrick, he related, was head of the Manhattan Branch of this Union, which was designated as Local No. 32B.

Mr. Weintraub submitted a memorandum which is attached hereto, setting out in substance the modus operandi of the union in question. He stated that he knew there were no Federal violations involved, but felt that since, no doubt, some trouble would be experienced in the future, that it would be advisable to furnish the U. S. Government with the background of this labor situation so that in the event, at a future date, Federal violations occurred over which this Division might have jurisdiction, we would at least have a working knowledge of the organization.

F. X. FAY
SAC

2 enc. *[initials]*
cc: Division *[initials]*

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NOV 24 1934

62-3345-8
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 23 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE *[initials]*

The basis of this report is information secured by a personal trip to Chicago and subsequent confirmation of some facts herein indicated by the Police Department, newspaper agencies and private detectives.

The Building Service Employees International Union, hereinafter designated as BSEIU, was formed in Chicago ~~by Bill Quessi~~ by Bill Quessi, well known in labor circles and its attorney was Alderman Oscar Nelson, in connection with the cleaners and dyers in Chicago and also having difficulties because of an alleged \$1,000,000. shortage in connection with the union's accounts. The union was originally composed of elevator operators, mechanics, janitors, maintenance crews, firemen, engineers, etc. It never succeeded in securing a closed shop and was only successful in small measure in organizing in apartment houses and office buildings.

In 1922 there was an internal strife within the union, especially in relation to the elevator operators and the latter group appealed to the American Federation of Labor to be ^{dis}associated from the BSEIU. The American Federation of Labor agreed with the elevator operators and put them under the jurisdiction of the International Elevator Constructors Union, of which Frank Feeney of Philadelphia is president. Since that day there has been little difficulty between the elevator operators union in the office buildings and the Building Managers Association of Chicago. In the office buildings the elevator operators are about 100% unionized. No other union of a comparable size can be found in the office buildings in Chicago. The Chicago owners have found

Feeney and his organization to be highly reputable and trustworthy and have never experienced any real difficulty with his organization. In fact, they are presently operating under an agreement between the Building Managers Association and the Elevator Operators and Starters Union, ~~xxx~~ Local 66. This agreement provides for a specified minimum wage, a fortyeight hour week, no sympathetic strikes, no strikes or lock-outs, no closed shop and arbitration between the parties. This contract has been completely lived up to by the union - in fact, the union has ^{voluntarily} accepted a 10% out thereunder.

A different situation obtains in the apartment buildings where the owners have surrendered to the BSEIU and have met all their demands. Reports from Chicago are that they made their peace with the union by buying off the heads of the union and since then have been subjected to a form of organized extortion. Reference may be made to the ^{affairs of union} ~~local~~ in October 1933 in the Chicago-Herald Examiner for verification of this situation in the apartment houses. The BSEIU is now headed by Jerry Horan, who took over the organization when Bill Quessi died. Horan, the president of the Janitors Union, has no police record, but grew up in labor ranks in the capacity of strong-arm organizer. Somewhere about 1931-1932 Horan's control was taken away and the organization of the BSEIU taken over by a group with a notorious gang background. Upon information and belief the "syndicate" as it is commonly known in Chicago, took over control of the union. The "syndicate" is the Al Capone Organization.

It has affiliations in all the large cities in America and had as its New York representative Frank Yale, who took orders from Capone in Chicago. The "syndicate" ^{was} associated with the Unio Siciliano, which is the American Branch of that international organization of Italians. They both ^{held} great power and have very important political affiliations, both locally and nationally. One of the leading minds in that organization is one, Frank Nitti, who is commonly known in those circles as the "enforcer". Nitti was the business agent for Al Capone and he served 1 1/2 years in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the Federal Tax Statutes. One of his main associates is Frankie Rio, a strong-arm man.

The "syndicate" put into the BSEIU in Chicago two strong-arm men, George Basso and ~~xxxx~~ Steve Zahroff. The latter is, upon information and belief, illegally in this country. They control the organization under orders from this gang. Jerry Horan is now merely a figurehead, having been given a lifetime contract or pension of \$1500 a month and he is now merely used to put the formal stamp of approval on union activities. Since the entrance of the strong-arm boys in this union as active organizers, more strenuous efforts have been made to organize the various elements in building operations. The owners in Chicago feel that some occurrences in recent months in that city indicate that some such effort will be more strenuously made in the near future. The New York Elevator Operators Union, as mentioned above, was

originally under the control of Frank Feeney. Feeney told us that about ten years ago the union had about 1000 members and that they had collected total dues of about \$5,000. and that the union had spent about \$30,000. that the union defaulted on its per capita tax and Feeney, being a good business man, decided that the venture did not warrant any further expenditure of time or money. He therefore revoked the charter of the N.Y. Elevator Constructors' Local.

Subsequently, the BSEIU began to organize the elevator operators in New York with relatively little success, a fellow by the name of Fiori being the business agent. The union received recognition from the American Federation of Labor, but it should be noted that the original jurisdiction of elevator operators in this country under the rules of the American Federation of Labor still remains in Frank Feeney's organization of elevator constructors.

James J. Bambrick now appears upon the scene as chief organizer and president of this union. Bambrick originally came from Typographical Union No. 6, which is a very strong labor organization. He is very little known in labor circles and certainly cannot be classed among the prominent labor leaders in this country. Bambrick has been trying to organize this union the greater part of this year but up until recently seemed to be getting nowhere. It should be noted that eighteen months ago Fiori, the business agent of this union, approached Frank Feeney with a view to bringing back elevator operators in New York within the Feeney organization. Feeney demanded that the 1000 members, Fiori said he had, pay \$5. a piece or a total of \$5,000.

Fiori was unable to do so and Feeney thereby rejected the proposal. It was not until about two months ago that the Elevator Operators Union, now commonly known as Local 32-B, began to make any prominent gesture in this field. The explanation plausibly appears to be as follows:

On September 5, 1934 certain men from Chicago came into this town and registered at the Hotel New Yorker. Upon information and belief they are as follows: Frank Nitti, Frankie Rio, George Basso and Jerry Horan. There is good reason to believe that George Scalise was among that crowd. They came to New York ostensibly to see the Ross-McLarnin fight. It may be recalled that that fight was postponed several times due to weather conditions and they, or some of them, remained on here until almost the end of the month. Jerry Horan admitted upon his return to Chicago that they came here to put their stamp of approval upon the prospective activities of the New York Local 32-B, that is, that that organization expand and perfect its organization. Exactly upon whose request they came is not known. Either of two suppositions may be based upon the known facts - one, that Bambrick, finding that he was getting nowhere in New York, was sent by the American Federation of Labor in Chicago to his home office to get advice and support or, two, the Chicago organization, recognizing fertile territory in New York for their activities, decided to step into the New York picture. In either event, it is reasonably clear by now that the trip to New York of the Chicago group accomplished this fact, that Bambrick remains as the chief organizer out

In front, but a new figure appeared upon the scene at that time, George Scalise. He comes from the south side of Brooklyn and is definitely a local product. He does not come from Chicago. He does not have a criminal record, although two of his brothers are well known to the police and have criminal records. He is known in labor circles through his activities as the head of the Car Washers Union in Brooklyn. He is known to the police definitely as an associate of the "Little Augie" Pisano mob in Brooklyn. He is a strong-arm boy. He appears to be the person most prominently identified as an organizer. It is well to note that he carries credentials from the American Federation of Labor as an organizer of the BSEIU in the East. x

The situation by now is quite obvious. Scalise was put into the organization in order to give Bambrick the necessary aid of an experienced group with strong-arm propensities. Also upon information and belief the remains of the Frank Yale mob were included in these negotiations, although it is difficult to prove that fact. Suffice it is to say that the Chicago association is definite as the motivation for the introduction of this racketeering group.

Re: Bambrick. Bambrick is known in New York and he lived here for many years. As was stated above, he has no police record in this town, although he is known to the police as a labor organizer. Several years ago he left New York and we believe that that was the period he went to the middle west. He is known in St. Louis and there seems to have gone under the alias of Patrick

Dwyer. Dwyer was the maiden name of his deceased wife.

A check is now being made of his history in that town and upon information and belief he did some time there, although it is not believed for a serious offense, probably in connection with some labor disturbances. He is also known as a labor organizer in Detroit, Minneapolis and Milwaukee. It must be noted that the racketeers, finding lean pickings since repeal of prohibition, have definitely come into the labor movement, especially in Chicago. In Chicago the Capone organization controlled and still controls the I "T.N.T." (Teamsters and Trucking Union), Cleaners and Dyers and the BSEIU, etc. They have found that by the organization of unions they can accomplish either of two things or both: - 1. After fastening themselves upon an industry, forcing the employers to pay them off and continuing these extortion practices; 2. secure huge sums of money from the employees through the exaction of dues. There is no compunction on their part to deal for the interests of the employees and it is well known that ^{they have} ~~they~~ played both ends against the middle many times. Moreover, experience proves that they are more efficient organizers than the most responsible and reputable labor leaders.

It is therefore not surprising that these groups have decided to identify themselves with the labor movement and fasten themselves upon industry. They usually operate as they are doing in this situation. The American Federation of Labor takes a man who has demonstrated his ability in a certain union and puts him into the field as an organizer for a new or relatively new union or organized

industry. Bambrick fits that picture here. Secondly, the racketeers are either called in or thrust themselves into the picture as the organization group. Scalise and the Brooklyn mobs serve that purpose in 32-B. It is not certain that Joe Iconis, the Brooklyn beer baron is in the picture, although his name has cropped up several times. His affiliations have always been with the Brooklyn gangs, dominated by Lake and Pisano and it is believed that he acts as their financial adviser for the remnants of these organizations. Incidentally, he has his office in #1 Hanson Place in the same building that George Scalise also has an office for the Car Washers Union. The "hang-out" for Scalise in Brooklyn is at Jimmy Kelly's Paradise Restaurant. This is a notorious "hang-out", Kelly being the father-in-law of "Little Angie". One of Scalise's brothers has an interest in that restaurant and his name appears on the liquor license.

Certain other union affiliations seem to be cropping up. It is known that a Miguel Garriga ^{or Garriga} has come into New York recently from Chicago. He is the organizer for Local No. 8, which takes in the culinary department in hotels. He has conferred with Bambrick and Scalise in conjunction with other labor leaders. This confirms the opinion that efforts will be made to call out the hotels and it is probably felt that the effort would be stronger if it came from more than one source. ^{with the aid of associated unions.}

A conference was held yesterday at 46th Street and Eighth Avenue between Scalise, Bambrick, Garriga and Holzer of Local No. 8, Charles Baum and Resick of Local No. 12. It is also known that last week Bambrick went

Excerpt

appeared in the
 Thursday ~~the~~ Union has publicly
 identified himself last week by
 speaking to the men in the
 32 D. Moreover ~~the~~ threats have
 been made that the trucking
 men will refuse to deliver
 fuel & materials to buildings
 refusing to sign up with the
 BSEU. ~~the~~ ~~Union~~ has said
 that that arrangement is definite.
 It should be noted that the
 situation here again parallels
 the phony method of the
 TNT and stop deliveries again.

This is best
 Copy possible

to Dubinsky of the "ILGWU" for a loan of \$8,000. or
donation of \$8,000.

Insert
A very interesting situation has occurred
in the last several days. It is a matter of public
record that Bambrick has been stalling along. The reason
for the situation, based upon our information, is that
several check-ups have been made by the union of its own
strength and ^{it} was found that the organization had not been
proceeding with the rapidity expected. That probably is
the real reason why no strike has been called as yet.

However, the Communists have been clamoring for action
and have threatened to take the union away from Bambrick
unless he does something. The Communists recognizes
in this situation the most promising labor disturbance
in many years in this town. The American Federation of
Labor definitely knows about this situation and is afraid
that if a strike is called the Communists will take away
control of the union. Frank Morrison, secretary of the
American Federation of Labor and Matthew Woll were ap-
prised of the set-up and frowned upon it. Upon informa-
tion and belief that is why Dubinsky advised Bambrick
that it was inadvisable at this time to raise the funds
from his organization. There is no doubt but that as
the situation continues, this leftist element will figure
prominently in the situation and might present a severe
obstacle, to organization.

*Moreover
the Union
does not
have
sufficient
funds
to meet
its needs.
They
are asking
additional
assessment
from the
men in the
Kammet
district
who received
contracts
from their
employers
last week.*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
June 18, 1940

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

During the course of conversation with RICHARD BURR, a complainant who came into the office, Agent E. F. MINOUX learned that GEORGE HARDY, Vice-President of the Building Service International Union, had requested some of the members of the local branch of this union to search through waste paper baskets and desks in offices where they were working. They were told to report to him whatever information they obtained in this manner. HARDY's reason for issuing this order was not known to the complainant.

This information was obtained by BURR from friends of his who are in the union. BURR was formerly a member of the Building Service International Union, but was suspended by HARDY for nominating a friend of BURR's against HARDY's orders during election.

This is being submitted to the Bureau for its information, and whatever action it may deem advisable.

Yours very truly,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

EFM:GC
AM&SD

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-334567	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4 JUN 20 1940	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
✓ TOLSON	CHIEF - CLK.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1881
Seattle, Washington

January 31, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION
ESPIONAGE

This is to advise that Special Agent R. C. Eberstein at Spokane, Washington on January 14, 1941 was contacted by Messrs. J. R. Babcock, Manager of the Associated Industries of Spokane, and W. W. Witherspoon, of the law firm of Witherspoon, Yantis, and Kelly.

Mr. Babcock stated that he was representing the firm of Arthur D. Jones and Company of Spokane, who control the handling of a large number of buildings in downtown Spokane, including the Cowles Publishing Company and Cowles Interests. Mr. Babcock related that the Building Service Employees Union at Seattle has been trying to organize in Spokane, and that he was considering signing a contract with the union for the handling of several buildings. However, recently on a trip to Seattle, he had heard rumors that several leaders of the Seattle union were Communists and that if such was a fact, he did not want to sign a contract with the union. Mr. Babcock requested any information that might be furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with relation to such matters.

For the information of the Bureau, Agent Eberstein diplomatically explained to Mr. Babcock that the Bureau was prohibited by law and regulation from disclosing any information in the files, and further that the Attorney General at Washington is the only person who could authorize the issuance of information from the files of the Bureau. Mr. Babcock stated that he believed the matter important enough to his Company that he would immediately write the Attorney General in an effort to secure any information as the Bureau might be able to furnish.

There has been prepared for the information of the Bureau, the pertinent data contained in the Seattle files with reference to complaints received at the Seattle office relating to the Building Service Employees Union. Two copies of this Memorandum are being enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

A. CORNELIUS, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

JHR:skh

Encls

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-33456-9X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Seattle, Washington
January 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Re: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION
CACTAGE

The following information has been assembled as a result of a review of the Seattle file with reference to the above captioned matter.

On June 5, 1940, Mr. J. D. Horton, 214 University Street, Seattle, Washington, called at the Seattle office and advised that he was a member of the local union of the Building Service Employees Union, American Federation of Labor, from 1911 until March 1939, when he resigned.

Mr. Horton volunteered information as follows: he stated that for several years prior to his resignation he was Secretary-treasurer of the local union and during most of that time was the only office employee not a member of the Communist Party. He desired to furnish names of persons connected with the local union who are known to him as members of the Communist Party because of their potential threat, in his opinion, to the security of the United States. When he was associated with the union, he attended two of the meetings of the particular party faction of which the union members were a part, because of a dispute which arose over the administration by Jess Fletcher of some of the Communist Party affairs.

Mr. Horton stated that Jess Fletcher, who is now President of Local #6, has served in that capacity for the past five years, and that the local union today was organized along lines laid down by the C.I.O. instead of following the craft lines laid down by the A.F. of L.

Shortly after Fletcher became president, George Bradley was appointed General Business Agent by Fletcher. George Bradley immediately gathered about him for aides union members such as - Vernon Cole, Ward Coley, George Frisbane, all avowed Communists. Others, among whom were James Falkenberg, present Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Lodd, former Business Agent; a Martha Island, and many other union members, were forced to join the Communist Party. According to Mr. Horton

January 31, 1941

only those union members who subscribed to Communistic theories were appointed to the better jobs in the union.

Several years ago, the union voted on affiliating with the C.I.O.; however, Mr. Horton advised that by a narrow margin such affiliation was voted down. The offices of the union then began a purge of the members who were opposed to Communism and the C.I.O. and they were removed from their jobs and expelled from the union. The results of this purge are that while the union several years ago had members numbering between eight and nine thousand, the membership of the union today, according to Mr. Horton, is about three thousand and he estimated that out of this membership about 60% are active Communist members.

For the past several years, local #6 has been the main support of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, supplying the Washington Commonwealth Federation with the services of a secretary and on several occasions, according to Mr. Horton, nominees for public office have, under the sponsorship of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, each been given sums of \$100.00 for campaign expenses and that this procedure has taken place over a period of time and has amounted to several thousands of dollars.

Jess Fletcher has served in the capacity of fourth Vice-President of the Building Service Employees International Union. He boasts of his previous record with the Industrial Workers of the World. According to Mr. Horton, George Bradley has the real power in the union and he believes that Bradley receives his instructions from Morris Rapport, leader of the Communist Party of the 12th District. George Bradley several years ago ran for the elective position of Washington State Senator on the Communist Party ticket.

Vernon Cole, an active member of the local union, is a graduate of the Washington University, where he was a leader in the Youth Movement. Cole recently has been made Business Agent of the local union. He is reported, according to Mr. Horton, to be a member of the Communist Party and rumors have been to the effect that he had been placed on probation by the Party for one year and was not allowed to participate in any of the Party's activities or attend any meetings.

January 31, 1941

James Falkenberg, an ex-hotel clerk and member of the union, has acted as Business Agent for the hotel section of the local union. He joined the Communist Party to hold his position with the union and was later promoted to Secretary-treasurer.

Ward Coley, another member of the union, is a member of the Communist Party and is one of the most active and aggressive union members for the Communist Party.

George Brisbane, until the time of his election as constable in King County, was the regular solicitor for members of the Communist Party among the membership of the local union.

Mr. Forton stated that, due to his fight to keep the union in the A. F. of L. fold and due to the fact that he would not join the Communist Party, he was finally pushed out of the union.

Mr. John C. Stevenson, an attorney with offices in the Smith Tower, is an honorary member of the local union and according to Mr. Horton, he handles the legal affairs of the local and is paid a retaining fee of several hundred dollars, per month.

Mr. Horton further related that in August 1938, through arrangements made by George Bradley, he met at luncheon one day with Morris Rapport, District leader of the Communist Party, and at Rapport's request he, Forton, furnished information showing withdrawals of the union's funds from the union treasury. This incident, according to Mr. Horton, clearly indicates that union funds are being diverted through the Communist Party.

On October 2, 1940, Harold Knight, residing at 2724 Norman Street, Seattle, Washington, called at the Seattle office and advised as follows: that several years ago he became a member of the Building Service Employees Union and claimed to have joined the Communist Party. He stated that he was never active in the Party but that his affiliation with the Party, in his opinion, made his connections with the union more secure. Knight stated that at present he was employed as a janitor at the Seattle Recreation Hall, 6th and Pine Street, and on the day he made his complaint he stated that his employer had informed him that the union had just told him he, Knight, was no

MEMO FOR THE SAC

-4-

January 31, 1941

longer a member of the union and should be discharged unless he could straighten matters out with the union. Knight stated that his only connection with the Communist Party was to pay about \$2.00 in dues and that he dropped out of the Communist Party.

During the interview, Knight expressed his opinion that on account of his dropping out of the Communist Party, the union was endeavoring to bring pressure to bear in order to keep him in line with the Communist Party.

The above information is a summary as a result of the review of Seattle file

b7E

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. RICE
Special Agent

JHR:skh

cc: 2 Bureau

b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
508 U. S. Court House
Seattle, Washington

June 11, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

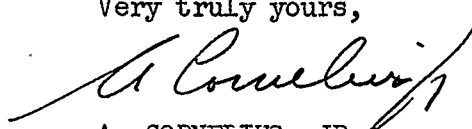
Dear Sir:

RE: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

There is being transmitted herewith a roll of exposed, 35 millimeter film for development which records certain testimony taken by an investigating committee within the Building Service Employees Union concerning the Communist activities of certain leaders of this organization. The above documents were referred to this office by Lieutenant C. E. NEUSER of the Seattle Police Department.

It is respectfully requested that three copies of each negative be developed and enlarged to the dimensions indicated in the film and returned to this office as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,



A. CORNELIUS, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

ASR:lfb

cc Technical Lab.

b7E

Received 6-16-41
1 return mail
in file

62-33456-9X1	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
6	JUL 1 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ENCH. SEC.	

RCR:EAB

June 26, 1941

RECORDED 62-33456-9X1

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
508 U. S. Court House
Seattle, Washington

RE: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

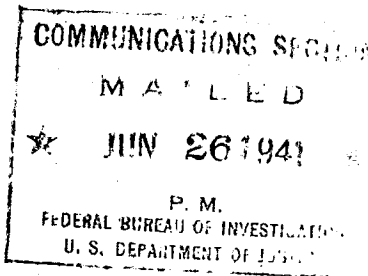
Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated June 11, 1941, with which you transmitted a roll of exposed 35 millimeter film in connection with the above matter.

In accordance with your request, three enlarged photographic prints of each negative together with the negatives are being forwarded to your office under separate registered cover.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



RE: ANOTHER

IN THE A. F. L. RAN

SUBJECT: BUILDING EMPLOYEES UNION, 6 (AFL), Seattle, Wash

According to reports this is one of the largest unions in the city of Seattle, Wash., and is under complete domination of the Communist Party. The officers are:

Jes FLETCHER, President
(Known CP member) Res. 8731 Phinney Ave. Seattle
George E. BRADLEY, Business Agent
(Ran for State Senator on CP ticket several years ago)
Address: 6500 - 4th Ave. N.W. Seattle
Merwin L. COLE, Asst. Bus. Agent
(Former YCL leader in Seattle)
Res. 1628 - 41st Ave. N. Seattle
Odd J. FALKENBERG, Sec.-Treas.
(Active CP) Res. 903 Union St. Seattle.

Harry, Alfred J. and Fred B. Pepin are brothers. Alfred J. is an employee of the Seattle Post Office; Fred B. is an elevator operator in the County City Bldg. (King County employee); Harry is an ex-service man who served in World War #1; at present time a patient in the U.S. Marine Hospital, Seattle, having some sinus ailment said to have been contracted during his war service.

There is no definite record that the three brothers are radical. Fred B. PEPIN is a married man and has a good reputation. His brother, Alfred Pepin, may have some CP connection but this is not confirmed. Harry Pepin, after his discharge from the U.S. Army, returned to Germany where he spent seven years. He married a German girl and returned to the United States. Since his return, Harry has displayed a very favorable attitude toward Hitler and the Nazi cause.

The 3 brothers are members of Local #6, but it is not likely that their standing and influence would ever lead to control of the union.

There is another J. E. Pepin, a party member, who is not related to the three brothers. This man is a cashier of the union and carries considerable weight in the organization, it is reported.

September 3, 1941.

SEP 22 1941

62-33456-98
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14 MAR 14 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

INDEXED

FIVE

35

EPM:rb
100-10509-4

March 27, 1942

62-23416-982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
Seattle, Washington

Re: ⁰BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 6,
A.F. of L.
Internal Security - X

Dear Sir:

A confidential source of the Bureau has advised that the captioned organization is one of the largest unions in Seattle, Washington, and is under complete domination of the Communist Party. Information has also been received that the following are the officers of this local:

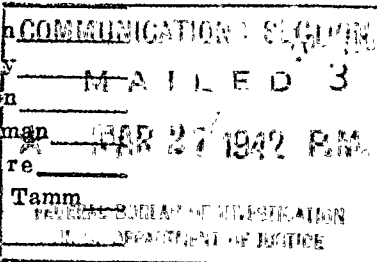
President, Jes Fletcher, 8731 Phinney Avenue,
Seattle, Washington;
Business Agent, George E. Bradley, 6500 Fourth
Avenue, Northwest, Seattle, Washington;
Assistant Business Agent, Merwin L. Cole, 1628
41st Avenue North, Seattle, Washington;
Secretary-Treasurer, J. Falkenberg, 903 Union Street,
Seattle, Washington.

The confidential source has indicated that Fletcher is a known member of the Communist Party; that Bradley ran for State Senator on the Communist Party ticket several years ago; that Cole is a former leader of the Young Communist League in Seattle, and that Falkenberg is an active member of the Communist Party.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffey _____
Hendon _____
Holloman _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



JFB:FLP
62-33456-10

March 13, 1942

Mr. S. M. Whiteley
Building Manager
The Baltimore Life Insurance Company
The Baltimore Life Building
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Whiteley:

I am in receipt of your communication of February 19, 1942 requesting any record which might appear in the Identification Division files of this Bureau regarding Albert B. Eisenberg and Barney Henler.

I am unable to grant your request, due to Congressional legislation governing the operation of the Identification Division of this Bureau, and which provides that information contained in the files can be disseminated only to duly constituted law enforcement or governmental officials and agencies.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

THE BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE BALTIMORE LIFE BUILDING

Feb. 19, 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: *3/7/42*

There is a movement on foot in this city to unionize the employees of office buildings.

7 This movement apparently started from out of town, and is being carried on here by the following: Albert B. Eisenberg from Chicago, and Barney Henler, from Philadelphia, operating under the name of Building Service Employees International Union, Local No. 182. This may, of course, be a perfectly bona fide movement, but since there has been no agitation among local employees, it would be quite interesting to know whether either one of these gentlemen has already established a record in your files.

Thanking you for any advice you may deem of interest, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. M. Wheeler

Building Manager

SMW:BG

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-33450-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 26 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EPM:BK

April 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER *R. Kw*

Re: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, AF of L

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

The indicated individuals on the attached photostatic list are affiliated with the captioned organization, and are reported by a confidential source of the Des Moines Office (100-14808-61) to have requested Executive clemency for Earl Browder.

Respectfully,

EPM
E. P. Morgan

Attachment

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

INDEXED
RECORDED

62-33426-11
11 APR 7 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 20 1942

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION

AFL

Brown, William	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Burks, Jr. Chester	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
DeSantis, Harry	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Deoner, Philip	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Estevez, Manuel	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Garvin, Arthur	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Golden, Frank	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Goodman, John	Sec. Treas.	Local 144	New York
Hall, Harry	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Hunter, Thomas	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
King, John	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
McCabe, Thomas	Rec. Sec'y.	Local 144	New York
McConney, F.	President	Local 144	New York
Meyers, Thos	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Munro, Joseph	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
O'Donnell, Stephen	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Pease, Wm. G.	Vice-Pres.	Local 144	New York
Pudell, Sydney	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Rollands, Fred	Trustee	Local 6	Seattle,
Schnall, Larry	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York
Silver, Morris	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
White, Floyd	Exec. Brd.	Local 144	New York
Zinov, Paul S.	Bus. Agent	Local 144	New York

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION

ONT

SUBJECT organization reported to be controlled by
the CP. NDs 12, 13 cognizant.

FBI, MID
January 26, 1942

B-7-CP d8

RECORDED

62-33456-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 31 1942

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TECH

711 207
9 FEB 13 1942

Best Available Copy

92716

EPM:AJB

May 12, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. A. H. Johnson
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1900 Bankers' Building
Chicago, Illinois

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Dear Sir:

The following individuals affiliated with the organization indicated in the captioned matter have been identified as Communists by a confidential source of the Bureau:

- Brown, William, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Jarke, Chester, Jr., Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- DeSantis, Harry, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Dooner, Philip, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Estevae, Manuel, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Garvin, Arthur, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Golden, Frank, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Goodman, John, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 144, New York City
- Hall, Harry, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Hunter, Thomas, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- King, John, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- McCabe, Thomas, Recording Secretary, Local 144, New York City
- McConney, F., President, Local 144, New York City
- Meyers, Thomas, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Munro, Joseph, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- O'Donnell, Stephen, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Pease, William G., Vice President, Local 144, New York City
- Pudell, Sydney, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Hollands, Fred, Trustee, Local 6, Seattle, Washington
- Schraff, Larry, Business Agent, Local 144, New York City
- Silver, Morris, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- White, Floyd, Executive Board, Local 144, New York City
- Zinov, Paul S., Business Agent, Local 144, New York City

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED
MAY 12 7 10 PM '42
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 16 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SAC, Chicago, Illinois

Page 2

It is accordingly desired that each office receiving copies of this letter advise as to whether an individual case file has already been opened, investigation conducted, and a report submitted to the Bureau relative to the above named individuals indicated to be within its field division territory.

In the event investigation has not been conducted regarding some of the individuals mentioned above, the appropriate office should consider opening a case file concerning each of them and conducting a highly discreet investigation to develop fully his Communist connections.

The Bureau should be advised as to the cases that it has been necessary to open in order that they may be appropriately followed at the Bureau. For reference purposes this letter is being directed to the office covering the headquarters of the captioned organization.

92717

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New York City
Seattle

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Seattle, Washington
May 25, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. OF L.;
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of May 12, 1942, captioned as above, listing individuals affiliated with the organization indicated in the captioned matter who have been identified as Communists by a confidential source of the Bureau.

An examination of this list of individuals reflects FRED ROLLANDS, a trustee of Local No. 6 of the Building Service Employees International Union, to be the only individual on mentioned list within the Seattle area.

The Bureau is advised that the files of the Seattle Office reflect FRED ROLLANDS to be a member of the Washington State Committee to free BROWDER.

The Bureau is advised further that a case file has been opened on FRED ROLLANDS, Seattle file 100-10,263, and the Bureau may expect a report on this subject in the near future.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher
H. B. FLETCHER
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
E. B. I.

MAY 30 10 12 AM '42

RECEIVED
BUREAU DIVISION
CBR:bl

cc Chicago, Illinois
Seattle file 100-10,263

JUN 3 1942

COPY IN FILE

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INDEXED

62-3347-13
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 12 1942

b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

RRG:GBH

August 6, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. of L.;
Internal Security - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 12, 1942, in the above captioned matter, directed to the Chicago Field Division, in which there is set forth a list of individuals affiliated with the captioned organization, who were identified as Communists by a confidential source of the Bureau.

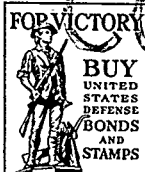
Names appearing on this list were checked against the indices of this office and it was ascertained that, with the exception of HARRY HALL, none of these individuals was the subject of an investigation.

As there is no definite information in the files of this office indicating that any of the other individuals mentioned on this list are connected with the Communist Party, it is not deemed advisable at this time to open an investigation to develop their background and un-American activities. However, these names are being indexed in the event it is reported at a later date that any of these individuals are affiliated with the Communist Party or are sponsoring the Communist cause, at which time a case will be opened on that individual and all facts relative to background and possible un-American tendencies will be developed.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director



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343 SEP 25 1964

55 AUG 12 1942

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION

NEW YORK LOCAL NO 32-B



AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR

2nd FLOOR ♦ 570 SEVENTH AVENUE ♦ NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE
PENNSYLVANIA 6
6511-2-3-4-5-6

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

September 30, 1942

Dear Sir:

Local 32-B is a union of 25,000 building service workers employed in office, loft, and apartment buildings in New York City. Already over 3,000 of our members are serving in the armed forces. The members on the home front are cooperating in every phase of the war effort.

It occurred to us that these men and women could help materially in the work of your department.

Would it be possible for you to send us an article of about 800 words for our monthly magazine, relating in detail how these members can cooperate with your department. The closing date of the magazine is October 8th.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Leon Climenko
Leon Climenko, Editor

LC/hd

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
198

2-33453	
F	B
OCT 2 1942	

14

RECORDED

October 5, 1942

Mr. Leon Clinenko, Editor
New York Local Number 223
Building Service Employees
International Union
Second Floor
570 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Clinenko:

Your communication dated September 30, 1942, has been received, and while I would like to comply with your request I must advise that in view of the many matters requiring my close personal attention at this time it is impossible to furnish the desired article.

It is a pleasure, however, to enclose a copy of the address entitled "The Present Task of Law Enforcement" which I prepared for delivery before the Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New York on September 21, 1942. It may be possible that you will be able to use portions of this address in the forthcoming issue of your publication.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Tamm _____

CHD:BB

Best Available Copy

December 2, 1943

RECORDED
62-3341-15

SAC, Seattle

Re: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. F. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 8, 1943, in which certain information was set forth regarding the Communist influence within the captioned Union in the Seattle Field Division and the request made for authority to institute an active investigation.

Consideration is being given to seeking authority from the Department for an investigation to determine the infiltration of the Union on a national scope. To that end, information regarding the BSEIU presently available in the Bureau's files at the Seat of Government and in the Chicago Field Office, in which headquarters city the national office of the captioned Union is located, is being compiled to form a basis for requesting Departmental authorization. Pending further instructions from the Bureau regarding the instituting of an inquiry, no active investigation should be conducted by your office.

It is requested, however, that the data contained in the referenced letter together with any other pertinent information presently at hand or obtainable from reliable confidential informants be incorporated in a report under the above title and that the report be forwarded upon completion to the Chicago Field Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
 Coffey _____
 Glavin _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Acers _____
 Carson _____
 Harbo _____
 Hendon _____
 Mumford _____
 Starke _____
 Quinn Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Seattle, Washington
October 8, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES UNION, A.F.L.
Internal Security - ~~X~~

Dear Sir:

CLASSIFIED BY: SP 7 Mac/gth
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
11/29/83

The Seattle Field Division has noted in conducting investigations concerning communist infiltration of labor unions the fact that the Bureau authorizes these investigations and that such investigations are not initiated in the field. It is requested that authority be issued for such investigation of the Building Service Employees Union in the state of Washington, the request being made on the following facts.

[redacted] has advised that the Northwest Joint Council of Building Service Unions is the most powerful union dominated by Communists in the state of Washington. [redacted] states that this union, which has 10,000 members in King County, Washington, is the second largest affiliate of the Washington Commonwealth Federation and is as effective politically as is the Old Age Pension Union. [redacted] in furnishing information concerning the Communist Party trade Union Committee for the 12th District advised that three of the fifteen members were members of this union, i.e., JESS FLETCHER, WILLIAM DOBBINS and MERWIN COLE.

[redacted] advised that the "Union Guardian", organ of the Building Service Unions in the Northwest, is a monthly paper which adheres strictly to the Communist Party line. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that there was an interchange of material and cuts between the "Union Guardian," "New World," and "Victory." The "Union Guardian" is the organ of the subject union. The "New World" is a Communist front publication. "Victory" is the organ of the 12th District, Communist Party. It is noted that MERWIN COLE, the editor of the "Union Guardian", is also editor of the "New World" and has been observed by [redacted] to assist in the preparation of "Victory."

NICHOLAS IVANOVSKY has advised that at a union meeting held August 8, 1942, JESS FLETCHER advised the members that he had contributed \$800 on behalf of the Union to the Washington Commonwealth Federation for political purposes. The Washington Commonwealth Federation is a Communist front organization. "The New World" has advised in one of its issues that the Building Service Employees Union contributed \$250.00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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348 SEP 23 1964

Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-8-43

Rem/shift
to it during August 1943. The ~~Y~~Daily Worker" of April 8, 1943, carried a news item reflecting that the subject union had contributed to and was behind the May Day drive for International Labor Defense. Subject organization is affiliated with the ~~X~~Pacific Coast Labor Bureau which [] advised is a communist front organization.

b7D

The president of the Northwest Joint Council of Building Service Unions and vice-president of the Building Service Employees Union #6 is ~~WARD~~COLEY. COLEY is the subject of a security matter file and a security index card has been issued concerning him.

The secretary of the Northwest Joint Council Building Service Union and also secretary of the B.S.E.U. #6 is MERWIN COLE. MERWIN COLE is a "key figure" in Communist activities in this area and is known to be a member of the 12th District Executive Buro, CP. The president of Local 6, B.S.E.U., and the second international vice-president of the Union is JESS FLETCHER. FLETCHER is a self-admitted former I.W.W. and is alleged by [] to be a Communist Party member at this date.

State Senator ~~THOMAS~~RABBITT is business agent of B.S.E.U. #6. RABBITT is a member of the 12th District Executive Buro and is a "key figure." Another business agent is ~~WILLIAM~~DOBBINS who is also a "key figure" and a member of the 12th District Executive Buro. Additional business agents of the union concerning whom the Seattle Field Division has received a number of allegations reflecting Communist Party activities are ~~CLIFFORD~~KIMSLAND and ~~HARRY~~FUGL. The latter person is presently in the U. S. Army. Another employee in the office of subject organization is ~~ANN~~NELSON, the wife of ~~HAROLD T.~~JOHNSTON, a Seattle "key figure" and a member of the 12th District Executive Buro.

Two known communists in the subject organization are also representatives in the Washington State Legislature, i.e., ~~CONRAD~~WINJE and ~~GEORGE~~HURLEY.

AC [] has advised that the subject organization is presently endeavoring to organize in Spokane, Washington, and they are using the Communist Party as a vehicle. [] is a member of the Communist Party and has been requested by COLEY and FLETCHER to organize, and insofar as possible to operate the Union. (S) (U)

b7D

The president of the Tacoma local of this organization is ~~ERNEST~~THOROLSON, a Communist Party member, who has attended meetings of the political buro, 12th District, CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director

-3-

10-8-43

The Seattle Field Division has had one Agent review each issue of the "Daily Worker", the "New World," and the "Peoples World." A review of the subject organization's organ by this Agent reflects that the "Union Guardian" consistently enunciates the Communist Party line, recommends the same political action and the same reading to its members. This organ reflects that the union has a book shelf where Communist Party literature can be purchased in the union hall. There has been some indication that this union is presently endeavoring to further effectuate communist policies in Portland, Oregon.

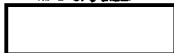
The Seattle Field Division will not conduct investigation in this matter until such time as authority is issued by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher

H. B. FLETCHER
S. A. C.

BSG.MB



b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago 90, Illinois.

December 27, 1943

Director FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILD-
ING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNA-
TIONAL UNION, A.F. OF L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bureau File 62-33456

Reference is made to your letter of Nov. 29, 1943 con-
cerning the above union.

Confidential [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has
advised that the following are the officers of the
International Union:

President	WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE Chicago
Vice-president.	THOMAS J. BURKE Chicago
Second Vice P.	GUS VAN HECK Chicago
Third Vice P.	WILLIAM COOPER Milwaukee
Fourth Vice P.	JESSE FLETCHER Seattle
Fifth Vice P.	TIMOTHY DWYER St. Louis
Secretary-Treasurer	PAUL DAVID Chicago
Trustee	ELIZABETH GRADY Chicago

[redacted] reported that the above officers were elected
for a 5-year term at a convention held in Newark, New
Jersey May 9, 1940. According to [redacted] the following
additional officers were elected May 15, 1942, at a
convention held in Milwaukee--

Sixth Vice P.
Seventh Vice P.
Eighth Vice P.

RECORDED
CHARLES HARDY
San Francisco
GEORGE BRADLEY
Los Angeles
THOMAS SHORTMAN
New York City

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348 SEP 23 1964

MAR 20 1943

b7D

b7D

Director FBI 12/27/43

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
etc. Bureau file 62-33456

The Daily Worker, in its issue of March 3, 1936, declared that it would back the strike of Local 32-E and said: "Building Service Strikers--we consider that your fight is our fight....."

The Daily Worker in its issue of July 6, 1940 reported that 25 members of the Local 32-E, New York City had been charged by ELLIOT T. COWLIN, a member of the Union, as "agents of a foreign government." The Daily Worker stated that the 25 members would be brought before the Local's Executive Board at 125 E. 149 St., the Bronx, to be tried as communists. Among these, according to the Daily Worker, was ANTHONY STROCHE, newly elected Secretary-Treasurer. The Daily Worker declared in its news story that the charges had been brought by henchmen of GEORGE SCALISE, convicted embezzler of union funds, as an outgrowth of the loss of the union election.)

In its issue of July 8, 1940, the Daily Worker reported that 18 members of the Local 32-E had been found guilty of engaging in communist activities. The newspaper's story disclosed that they had been prosecuted by ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ, an Attorney, of 11 Park Place. The newspaper did not name the 18.

The Chicago Herald-American reported July 6, 1940 that Local 32-E had ousted 26 alleged communists, and that the Local's president, THOMAS LEWIS, had sent their names to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Other informants of this Field Division, all of whom were contacted, did not know of any communist activities at the present time on the part of any of the Chicago officers of the Building Service Employees International Union, or of the officers of the Chicago locals.

No investigation will be undertaken by the Chicago Field Division unless the Bureau should so advise.

Very truly yours,


S. J. Drayton
SAC

GG/elw
100-7985

2 cc New York

Director FBI 12/27/43

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
etc. Bureau file 62-33456

[] stated that the above three vice-presidents will serve until 1945. [] disclosed that [] considers him a good American and strongly anti-communist. According to G30 15 McFETRIDGE is devoting most of his time at present to his position as Director of Salvage for the Chicago metropolitan area.

b7D

One Mr. COLEMAN, whose first name [] did not know, has taken over active direction of the International Union, and according to [] he also is strongly anti-communistic.

A check of this Field Division's indices for the names of the above officers has disclosed the following information:

[] reported that a program which was printed for the "Win-the-War Press Conference", held June 6, 1943 at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, contained a statement which McFETRIDGE had given in praise of the Daily Worker. McFETRIDGE said, "The Worker has done a good job in boosting increases of war production. Its news about the labor movement is instructive and interesting."

b7D

According to Bureau informant [] "Win-the-War Press Conference", which was held to devise means of increasing the circulation of the Daily and Sunday Worker, praised McFETRIDGE in the conference for endorsing the Daily Worker.

[] disclosed that BENJAMIN BENJAMIN, Circulation Director, Daily Worker, requested LIBBY MARTIN, District Representative, Daily Worker, on Nov. 12, 1942, to submit the names of one hundred trade unionists who might be favorable to the Daily Worker. BENJAMIN planned to send these unionists a subscription of one month to the Daily Worker. Among the names which Miss MARTIN submitted was that of GUS VAN NECK, Local No. 1, Janitor's Union, 130 N. Wells St.

b7D

[] stated that communist attempts to infiltrate the Building Service Employees Union began March 11, 1936, when the Central Committee of the Communist Party supported a strike in New York City of Building Service Employees. The committee issued the following statement, according to the Daily Worker of March 11, 1936:

"The Central Committee calls upon communists to be in the front ranks of this struggle.....to push forward party participation in the battle." The statement was signed by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman, and EARL BROWDER, Secretary.

November 29, 1943

62-33456

92713

SAC, Chicago

Re: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. P. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Consideration is being given to seeking authority from the Department of Justice for an investigation to determine the Communist infiltration and control of the captioned Union.

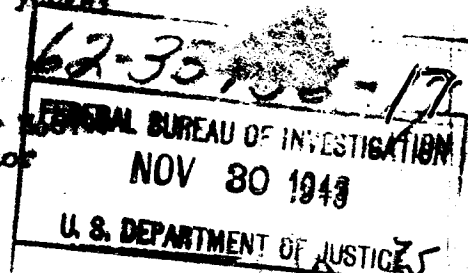
According to the latest information available the national headquarters of the Building Service Employees' International Union are located at 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

It is desired that all information pertinent to such an investigation presently available in the files of your office or obtainable from reliable, confidential informants be furnished promptly to the Bureau for use as the basis for requesting Departmental authorization. The names of officers, national or local, of the BSEIU should be set out where available and the known Communist affiliations of such officers or any members should be reported.

No active investigation should, of course, be instituted, pending a request by the Bureau for such an inquiry.

Please give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
DirectorRECORDED
&
INDEXED

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

10 DEC 3 1943

TITLE: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL

INTERNAL SECURITY

S. A: EDWARD C. KAMPER JR.

DATE: 12/15/43

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b7D

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RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

SCHÖCK, OLGA
SECOND FRONT

TAYLOR, JIM

UNDER COVER
UNION GUARDIAN

VANDENBECK, VICTORIA
VAN ZEE, W. A.
VICTORY
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WAHLERS, CARL
WASHINGTON COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION
WASHINGTON NEW DEALER
WASHINGTON OLD AGE PENSION UNION
WILLIAMSON, JOHN
WIN THE WAR
WINE, HELEN
WINES, HELEN OLSON
WORKERS ALLIANCE

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE
YOUNG PEOPLE'S VICTORY COMMITTEE
ZEE, W. A. VAN
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Seattle 4, Washington
December 17, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: ~~COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO~~
~~BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES~~
~~INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. of L.~~
~~(Local No. 6, Seattle, Washington.)~~
~~INTERNAL SECURITY - X~~

Dear Sir:

In response to your request set forth in letter of December 2, 1943, we enclose herewith the report of Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER, Jr., dated December 15, 1943 at Seattle, Washington in the above entitled matter.

It should be noted that no copies of this report were referred to outside intelligence agencies. However, copies are being maintained in the files. Unless advised to the contrary by January 15, 1944, copies will be furnished local offices of CNI and G-2.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher
H. B. FLETCHER
SAC

ECK:GTL

Enclosures

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Dec 22
1943
A

11/29/83
SP7 Macgill
EX-111
162-3547-18
DEC 23 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO

FILE NO.

b7E

REPORT MADE AT Seattle	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/6/43	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD C. KEMPER, JR.
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. of L., LOCAL 6, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The BSEIU Local 6, AF of L, Seattle, Washington, is controlled and dominated by members of the CP. President JESS FLETCHER, Vice-President and General Business Agent WARD COLLEY, Secretary and Editor MERWIN COLLE, Business Agents WILLIAM DOBBINS, THOMAS RABBITT and CLIFFORD IMSLAND are all key figures of CP investigations at Seattle. Resolutions and policies adopted by the BSEIU follow CP line. Union is a strong factor in the Washington Commonwealth Federation, a CP front organization. Analysis of the "Union Guardian," publication of the Northwest Joint Council, BSEIU, reflects close adherence to CP line policies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/29/83 BY SP7 Mac/glt

Reference:

Bureau file 62-33456

FOIPA 235415

Letter to the Bureau from Seattle Office, dated 10-8-43.
Bureau letter to Seattle Office, dated 12-2-43.

Details:

Preface

CLASSIFIED BY: 11/29/83 Mac/glt

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

The information set forth in this report was voluntarily furnished to the Seattle Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; no investigation has been conducted in regard to the above entitled matter.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. D. Fletcher	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		ENCLOSURE
5 - Bureau 3 - Chicago 1 - Portland (inf.) 6 - Seattle - 10017 See letter Seattle 1-22 CP dates 12/17/43 Ser 18		28 DEC 23 1943
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348 SEP 23 1964

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I. BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION
LOCAL 6, AF of L

A. Northwest
Joint Council

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, AF of L

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NORTHWEST JOINT COUNCIL

President—WARD COLEY

Composed:

Local 6 Seattle
Local 38 Tacoma
Local 202 Spokane
Local 100 Olympia
Local 108 Bellingham
Local 49 Portland, Ore.
Local 262 Bremerton
Local 196 Port Angeles

Local No. 6, Seattle

Pres. JESS FLETCHER
V. Pres. WARD COLEY
Sec'y. MERWIN COLE
G. B. A. WARD COLEY
B. A. WILLIAM DOBBINS
B. A. THOMAS RABBIT
B. A. CLIFFORD IMSLAND
Ed. MERWIN COLE
A. Ed. HELEN WINE
Ad. Mgr. R. C. BARTLETT
Emp. Secy. MARTHA IMSLAND
Of. Empl'ye. ANITA DOBBINS
A. B. A. VICTORIA VANDERBECK
A. B. A. LOIE NASH MORSE
(Nurses' Div.)

Local 108, Bellingham

Local 100, Olympia

Local 262, Bremerton

S - T W. A. Van ZEE
Bus. Agt. W. A. Van ZEE

Local 38, Tacoma

Pres. ERNEST T. OLSON
V. Pres. CARL WAHLERS
S - T ANNIS GEROW
Bus. Agt. ERNEST OLSON

Local 49, Portland, Ore.

Pres. JOHN W. CLARK
V. Pres. GEORGE JAMES
S - T GLENN BLAKE
Bus. Agt. HINTON BLAISDELL

Local No. 202, Spokane

Pres. FRANK HOLLINGSHEAD
V. Pres. ROBERT RICHARDSON

Local 196, Port Angeles

Bus. Agt. W. E. MACKLIN

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B. Membership

The BSEIU Local 6, AF of L, holds sectional meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

General meetings are held at the Eagles' Auditorium on the second Sunday of each month.

Members are fined \$1.00 for failure to attend sectional meetings and \$2.50 for failure to attend general meetings.

At the present time the Union is reported to have approximately 5,000 paid-up members. It should be noted, however, that active participation by these members is very small, particularly when viewed in the light of the fact that at the last election of officers, only 150 ballots were cast.

For purposes of organization, the Union is divided into thirteen sections. These sections cover various phases of the Union's activity, and each section being presided over by a chairman. At the present time the following sections are known to be in existence:

1. Amusement
2. Apartment
3. Bowling alley
4. Hospital
5. Hotel and club
6. Housing Project
7. Industrial
8. Merchant Patrol
9. Nurses
10. Office building
11. School custodian
12. Shipyards (including guards)
13. Taverns

C. Officers; 1942-1943

1. Officers - 1942:

President
Vice President
Secretary
General Business
Agent

JESS FLETCHER (key figure)
WILBUR J. BONAKER
ODD J. FALKENBERG (former CP member)
WARD COLEY (key figure)

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Business Agent
Business Agent

WILLIAM DOBBINS (key figure)
CLIFFORD IMSLAND (key figure)

2. Officers - 1943:

President
Vice President and
Gen. Bus. Agent
Secretary-Editor
Business Agent
Business Agent
Business Agent
Asst. Bus. Agent
Asst. Bus. Agent
Asst. Editor
Advertising Mgr.
Employment Sec'y.
Office employee
Office employee
Exec. Committee Mbr.

JESS FLETCHER (key figure)
WARD COLEY (key figure)
MERWIN COLE (key figure)
WILLIAM DOBBINS (key figure)
THOMAS RABBIT (key figure)
CLIFFORD IMSLAND (key figure)
VICTORIA VANDERBECK (CP member)
LOIE NASH MORSE (CP member)
HELEN WINE OLSON (CP member)
R. C. BARTLETT
MARTHA IMSLAND (probable CP member)
ANEITA DOBBINS (CP member)
GLADYS L. CASTLE (key figure)
CONRAD B. VINJE (CP member)

II. COMMUNIST PARTY INFILTRATION INTO
THE BSEIU, LOCAL 6, AF of L

A. Officers - 1943

The following is a brief statement showing Communist Party activities of the officers and employees mentioned in Section I, Sub-Section C.

All of the information set forth has been furnished to the Seattle Office by reliable informants:

JESS FLETCHER (key figure)

Position in Union: President. (It should also be noted that Mr. FLETCHER is Third International ^{Union} President of the BSEIU.)

Personal History: JESS FLETCHER was born in Alabama in 1890. He has a 6th grade education and is married. He has always been active in Labor matters and his employment at the present time is President of the BSEIU.

CP Activities: It is noted that in 1936 FLETCHER was elected President of BSEIU Local 6. He gathered around him MERWIN COLE, WARD COLEY, GEORGE BRISBANE, HENRY DODD, JAMES FALKENBURG, and other reported CP members. In October 1940

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FLETCHER was among those who signed a petition directed to the Secretary of State at Olympia, Washington protesting the CP removal from the ballot. Various informants have advised that the only employees of the BSEIU were members of the CP and unless they maintained their Party affiliation FLETCHER would see that they were removed. Another informant advises that in 1938 he attended 3 CP meetings in Seattle and that JESS FLETCHER was among those present. Another informant attended CP meetings with JESS FLETCHER as early as July 1933. In December 1942 and January 1943 FLETCHER publicly admitted his CP membership to [redacted]. However, [redacted] advised that FLETCHER is considered "underground" because of his contact with the Union. FLETCHER was among those present at the "Production for Victory" Rally held at Seattle, Washington on January 24, 1943 at which EARL BROWDER was the principal speaker. This rally was sponsored by the YCL and the King County CP. Informants advised that FLETCHER was on the speakers' platform of the "Win-the-War" Rally held at Seattle, Washington August 1, 1943, at which time WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the CP, USA, spoke on the subject, "Hold the Home Front." It should be noted that JESS FLETCHER has been very active in numerous front organizations, including the Washington Commonwealth Federation. (*) In July 1940 he attended

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(*) The Washington Commonwealth Federation, according to information contained in the Seattle files, as originally organized, was a union of minor groups and independent laborers, for political purposes. In 1937 the organization was taken over by the CP and has been under its domination and operation since that time. Presently the WCF is a political union of 44 Pension Trade Unions and civic organizations. Those officers of the WCF who are not members of the CP submit to its policies and dictation. Since 1937 the WCF has never deviated from the Party line. The present President is HUGH DELACY, a leading figure in local Communist affairs.

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a WCF meeting at Eagles' Hall to create a better feeling towards the Communist Party. It should be noted that JESS FLETCHER was in New York City October 14 and 15, 1943 at which time he was in contact with JOHN WILLIAMSON and ROY HUDSON, National Committee members of the CP. FLETCHER while in NYC stayed at the Roosevelt Hotel and apparently was on his way west from the AF of L convention at Boston, Massachusetts. The above information was from a highly confidential source.

WARD COLEY (key figure)

Position in Union:

Personal History:

Vice President, and General Business Agent.

WARD COLEY was born in Concord, North Carolina on May 16, 1907. He has a high-school education. A great deal is not known about his employment record but he was employed between 1930 and 1937 as a clerk and bellboy in various Seattle hotels. Since 1937 he has served as business agent for the BSEIU.

Communist Activities: It is noted that WARD COLEY is carried as a "key figure" in investigations of Communist matters at Seattle. Informants have advised that they attended CP meetings with COLEY as early as 1936. There are numerous witnesses who were formerly associated with the BSEIU Local 6 who were told by COLEY that if they did not join the CP, they would not keep their jobs in the union. In his conversations with informants, COLEY has for many years followed the CP line. He told one witness in 1939: "The Government should be thrown out and there should be a change of Government." On January 24, 1943 COLEY sat on the stage of the "Production for Victory" rally held under the auspices of the King County CP and YCL. It has been ascertained through informants that CP membership book issued to WARD COLESON dated 2/22/43, No. 29571, was the book of WARD COLEY. Informants advised that COLEY was present at an executive meeting of

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Branch 350 of the CP held July 6, 1943. It should also be noted that COLEY has been active in various front organizations in Seattle.

MERWIN LYLE COLE (key figure)

Position in Union:

Secretary and Editor of the Union Guardian.

Personal History:

COLE was born at Seattle, Washington in 1913. He is married and the above mentioned position in the union is his present employment.

CP Activities:

COLE is considered a key figure in investigations of Communist matters in the Seattle Field Division. Informants advise that COLE attended CP meetings as early as '36; that he was Executive Secretary of the YCL prior to his transfer to the CP in '36. He is known to have attended a CP meeting at Angle Lake, Washington in 1937. At the present time he is a member of the Trade Union Committee and a member of the Executive Buro of the 12th District CP. He is known to have attended the biennial convention of the CP held at Seattle in May 1943. He attended a top fraction meeting at the home of HENRY HUFF on July 29, 1943 which was attended by WILLIAM FOSTER, National Chairman of the CP, USA.

CP Front Activities:

Informants advise that COLE was active in the Workers' Congress; was General Chairman of the Legion Against War; that he lobbied at the Washington State Legislature for the Washington Commonwealth Federation. (*) It should also be noted in this regard that he is a member of the Free Press Committee of the WCF and was elected to the State Board of Directors in 1942.

(*) Ibid, p. 6.

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WILLIAM K. DOBBINS (key figure)

Position in Union:

Business Agent

Personal History:

Born September 20, 1898 at Kippen, Idaho.

His employment reflects that he worked for the BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY in 1934, and 1938 was employed by King County Road District No. 3, and in 1941 he was employed by the Hod Carriers' Union. His present employment is that of Business Agent of the BSEIU.

CP Activities:

WILLIAM DOBBINS is a key figure in Communist Party investigations in the Seattle Field Division. He is reported to have been a member of the CP as early as 1931 and to have served as a member of the 12th District Council until 1935. In 1935 it was reported that he was expelled from the CP for failure to follow the Party line. However, reliable informants advise that DOBBINS was actually placed on six months probation and required to submit written answers to certain questions prepared by the Central Control. Informants indicate that DOBBINS has been very active in the CP in and about Seattle and there are numerous witnesses who can testify that DOBBINS solicited their membership in the CP. He is known to have distributed literature advocating that individuals join the YCL. It is known through informants that DOBBINS is considered a trouble shooter between CP and the various unions. On November 15, 1942 he was listed as among those present at a CP banquet honoring those who had worked during the campaign of ANDREW REMES. (*)

(*) ANDREW REMES is reliably reported as a member of the Communist Party. He was the Communist Party's candidate for City Councilman in the elections held in February 1943. It is also noted that he was the former Administrative Secretary of the 12th District Communist Party. He is presently in the United States Army.

Informants advise that DOBBINS is a member of the Executive Buro which is considered the governing body of the 12th District. He attended a Communist Party meeting held at Seattle on January 4, 1943 which meeting was held for the purpose of arranging for EARL BROWDER'S appearance in Seattle. He is listed by Informants as being present at a banquet held in honor of EARL BROWDER on January 24, 1943. Informants have advised this office that DOBBINS exercises considerable control of local CP affairs in that BARBARA HARTLE, Administrative Secretary of the King County CP, follows his instructions. [SE-T-2 advised on August 19, 1943 that CARL REEVE, Administrative Secretary of the 12th District, had called DOBBINS in order to secure the address of JESS FLETCHER.] It was also learned through a confidential source that during the visit of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, the National Chairman of the CP, USA at Seattle in August, 1943, WILLIAM DOBBINS' name was mentioned prominently and regret expressed over the fact that he was presently in California on business.

CP front activities: Various informants have advised that DOBBINS was elected to the State Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance in 1937 and in the same year was elected a member of the North West Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. He is also reported to be a member of the Washington Old Age Pension Union. (*)

(*) The Washington Old Age Pension Union is the parent organization for 185 local pension unions. The parent organization is the largest affiliate of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, and is completely under Communist domination. The total membership of all locals is 20,000 people. It is noted that appointment of officers to the WOAPU are invariably CP members or persons who will accept the CP line. The leading figure is WILLIAM PENNOCK, a known CP member and officer.

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THOMAS C. RABBITT (key figure)

Position in the Union:

Personal History:

Business Agent.

Born 1905 at Butte, Montana; attended Loyola University in Chicago; was a WPA teacher in 1938 and 1939; in 1940 he was an advertising manager for the Timberworker, the publication of the I.W.A. He is married and has three children and is presently a member of the Senate of the State of Washington.

CP Activities:

THOMAS C. RABBITT is a key figure in CP investigations in the Seattle Field Division. Numerous reliable informants have advised that RABBITT is a member of the CP. In 1939 he was active in soliciting members for the Party. Former members of the CP have attended top fraction meetings with RABBITT. He is reported to have attended the National "Free BROWDER" convention, New York City, in 1942, as a delegate from the Washington Commonwealth Federation. (*) In June 1942 he was reportedly expelled from the CP in order that he might cover his activities because he was going to run for State Senator on the Democratic Party ticket. In March 1942 RABBITT is reported to have attended closed CP meetings. He attended the EARL BROWDER rally held at Seattle in January 1943.

CP front activities:

RABBITT is reported to have been an active organizer for the Workers' Alliance; as an organizer for the Washington Commonwealth Federation, and vice president of the Washington Old Age Pension Union (**). He is repeatedly referred to in the People's World, the Washington New Dealer, and is reported to be a contributor to the New World; all of these newspapers being being dominated or controlled by the CP. His associates are

(*) Ibid, P. 6

(**) Ibid, P. 10

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known members of the Communist Party, and include such figures as HUGH DeLACY, WILLIAM PENNOCK, and DEL CASTLE.

CLIFFORD DELMAR JIMSLAND (key figure)

Position in the Union Business Agent

Personal History

Born at McCallsburg, Iowa, May 9, 1909. He is presently employed at the Seattle Police Department as Superintendent of the Garage. He also serves as Business Agent of the above entitled Union.

CP Activities

Subject is a key figure in the Communist Party investigations in Seattle. Informants have advised that the Subject adheres strictly to the Party line in his conversation; that he has attended numerous CP meetings and is a member of the CP. It is noted that he writes a column in the Union Guardian entitled "Park Your Optics", details of which will be set out in a subsequent section of this report on page 35.

VICTORIA VANDERBECK (CP member)

Position in the Union Assistant Business Agent

CP Activities

Informants advise that VICTORIA VANDERBECK is a recent recruit into the Communist Party and to date she has been reported as attending a meeting of Branch 215 on July 12, 1943. Her CP membership book is No. 40725. She is presently under investigation by the Seattle Field Division.

LOIE NASH MORSE (CP member)

Position in the Union Business Agent, Nurses' Division

Personal History

He was born October 10, 1903 at Seattle, Washington and is presently employed at Harborview Hospital, which is the King County Hospital.

CP Activities

Informants of the Seattle Field Division advised that MORSE holds CP membership book No. 26906 and that he is a member of Branch 215 of the Communist Party. However his attendance at CP meetings is spotty and he is considered inactive.

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HELEN WINE OLSON (CP member)

Position in the Union
CP Activities

Assistant Editor of the Union Guardian.
Informants have advised that HELEN WINE OLSON is the wife of ERNEST OLSON.
Information concerning Mr. OLSON will be set forth in a subsequent section of this report on page 16.
On June 23, 1943 [] showed SA FREDERICK H. SCHMIDT a CP transfer card No. 13091 from the files of Branch 350. The card transferred HELEN OLSON WINE from Branch 350 Seattle to Branch 325 Tacoma. A note was attached to the transfer card which read as follows:
"This is HELEN OLSON WINE, a transfer. As you know, she works at the Building Service Union and should be in the Tacoma Branch where she lives." The note was signed "MURIEL." The only other information regarding Mrs. OLSON is a note appearing in the New World on May 20, 1943 listing her as among the leaders in the distribution of that newspaper. She is also listed as a delegate to the Young People's Victory Committee. She is also reported to be affiliated with the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

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R. C. BARTLETT

Position in the Union

Advertising Manager

There is no information in the files of the Seattle Field Division regarding this individual.

MARTHA IMSLAND (Probable CP member)

Position in the Union:
CP Activities:

Employment Secretary

It is noted that MARTHA IMSLAND is the wife of CLIFFORD IMSLAND concerning whom details have been previously been set forth on page 12 of this report, and who is a key figure in CP investigations in the Seattle Office. However, from a review of the file of CLIFFORD IMSLAND, there is considerable information furnished by Informants to the effect that both CLIFFORD and MARTHA IMSLAND are CP members. It is noted that informants have attended CP meetings at which

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MARTHA IMSLAND was present.

ANEITA DOBBINS (CP member)

Position in the Union:

Personal history:

CP Activities:

Office employee.

Born August 31, 1922 at Grants Pass, Oregon. She is the daughter of WILLIAM DOBBINS, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 9.

Informants advised that ANEITA DOBBINS is an organizer of the Ballard Branch of the Young Communist League. She is known to have attended a CP meeting on April 12, 1943. She was also active in a convention of the Young Communist League held at Seattle on May 23, 1943, and at that convention was elected Dues Secretary. She was present at a YCL meeting held August 18, 1943 and on October 3, 1943 gave a dinner to finance JIM TAYLOR'S trip to a special YCL convention at New York City.

GLADYS L. CASTLE (key figure)

Position in the Union: Office employee.

CP Activities:

GLADYS CASTLE is a key figure in CP investigations at Seattle. She is a part-time employee in the office of the New World, a Communist dominated newspaper. She is the wife of DEL CASTLE, a member of the CP. Informants have advised that GLADYS CASTLE is an organizer for Branch 202, of the local CP. She has distributed CP literature and is highly regarded by the leadership of the CP. She holds 1943 CP membership book No. 28705.

CONRAD VINJE (CP member)

Position in the Union: Member of the Executive Committee.

Personal history:

CP activities:

Born at Warren, Missouri December 28, 1895. In 1940 he was elected to the Washington State Legislature on the Democratic ticket. Numerous informants have advised that VINJE is a member of the CP. He attended a CP buro meeting in November 1942. He was on the Speakers' platform of the "Production for Victory" rally, a CP function held at Seattle on January 24, 1943, at which EARL BROWDER spoke. In 1942 and

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CP Front Activities:

1943 he supported HUGH DeLACY, Communist candidate for office of City Councilman. He is a director of the Washington OAPU (*) is a member of the WCF (**), is a subscriber to the New World and the Daily Worker and from all indications follows the Party line in the Washington State Legislature.

Attention is directed to Section I - C - 1 of this report setting forth the officers of the BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION for 1942. In addition to the names set out in the list of 1943, the names of ODD J. FALKENBERG as Secretary, and WILBERT J. BONAHER as Vice President appear. The following is brief information concerning their activities:

ODD JAMES FALKENBERG

Position in the Union: Former Secretary.

Personal history: Born in Seattle on July 21, 1907; employed at the Olympic Hotel as a janitor. He is married and has no children.

CP activities:

Informants advise that FALKENBERG is a member of the Communist Party. His wife told various informants that her husband had to join the CP in order to maintain his position as Secretary of the BSEIU. A review of his file, however, indicates that he is no longer associated with the CP.

WILBERT J. BONAHER

Position in the Union: Former Vice President.

CP Activities:

Information contained in the files of the Seattle Field Division indicates that BONAHER was believed to be a member of the CP but there is no evidence of his ever attending any CP meetings or otherwise participating in the activities of the Party.

In regard to other officers for 1943, attention is directed to Page 3, Section I-A, which sets forth the various Locals of the Northwest Joint Council. Particular attention is directed to ERNEST THORNTON, the President and Business Manager of Local 38 at Tacoma, Washington.

(*) Ibid., p 10

(**) Ibid., p 6

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ERNEST THOR OLSON (key figure)

Position in the Union: President and Business Agent,
Local 28, Tacoma, Washington

Personal history: Born October 2, 1914 at Edmondston,
Canada; naturalized through his
parents. Attended the University
of Washington. In 1938 was
elected member of the Washington
State Legislature but was defeat-
ed in 1940. He has been employed
since 1940 as Business Agent of
the BSEIU.

CP Activities: He is a key figure in CP investiga-
tions in Seattle. Informants
have advised that he was present
at a closed CP meeting addressed
by BROWDER in 1938. He was in-
vited to attend a meeting of
top fraction Party functionaries
of the 12th District CP on
June 30, 1942 at the home of GENE
DENNETT. Informants have advised
that OLSON is still a CP member
but is inactive because of the
attitude of the Central Labor
Council at Tacoma, Washington.
It is noted that his wife is
HELEN WINES OLSON, Assistant
Editor of the Union Guardian,
information concerning whom hav-
ing been previously set forth on
page 13.

CP Front Activities: Informants have reported that Sub-
ject is a former member of the
American League Against War and
Fascism. He was endorsed as a
candidate in 1938 by the WCF. In
1942 OLSON'S home in Seattle was
used by HUGH DeLACY, the CP can-
didate for County Commissioner.

B. Communist Party Policies Adopted by Local 6.

In order to show the CP domination of the BSEIU, the following facts
are set forth in three separate sections:

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1. Communist Party Control.

The following information was furnished by SE-T-2 and was secured by this informant during the visit of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America between July 25 and August 1, 1943. On July 26, 1943, during a discussion between HENRY P. HUFF and KARLEY LARSON, Mr. FOSTER, and Informant, Mr. HUFF said that there had been a great deal of difficulty over keeping women in the Building Service Union because of the type of employment and because there was difficulty in getting the members interested in Union affairs. (S) (U)

On July 29, 1943, the same informant advised that Mr. HUFF told Mr. FOSTER that a small meeting would take place at 5:00 PM consisting of four persons, namely WILLIAM PENNOCK (*) and TERRY PETTUS (**), but that WILLIAM DOBBINS, Business Agent for the Building Service Union, would not be able to attend because he was in California. Mr. HUFF made the remark that he considered this a loss to the discussion. (S) (U)

On the same date HUFF stated that HOWARD COSTIGAN was handling the radio program for the Building Service Employees Union and might be able to make spot announcements on the radio regarding the FOSTER rally to be held on August 1, 1943. (S) (U)

On July 29, 1943, MERWIN COLE and THOMAS RABBIT were among those who attended a closed meeting with national chairman FOSTER at the home of Mr. HUFF. It is noted that COLE and RABBIT are Business Agents for the Building Service Union. (S) (U)

It was also learned through SE-T-2 that on July 30, 1943 FOSTER asked of HUFF what organizations the CP had in Seattle, to which HUFF replied: "They have the BSEIU, the Machinists and State CIC, and so on." Mr. FOSTER asked specifically concerning the BSEIU and HUFF explained the scope of the membership without mentioning the names of any of the leaders. (S) (U)

(*) WILLIAM PENNOCK is a key figure in investigations in the Seattle Field Division and informants advise that he is considered as the most important member of the Communist Party in the 12th District. It is known that he has attended top fraction meetings of the Executive Buro within recent months. He is also Executive Secretary of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, and was among those introduced at the "Production for Attack" rally held in September 1943 and sponsored by the Washington Commonwealth Federation and the newspaper, the New World.

(**) TERRY PETTUS is a key figure in Communist investigations in Seattle. He is the Editor of the New World, a Communist dominated newspaper. He assists in the preparation of the newspaper, Victory, the CP paper for the 12th District. He is believed by informants to be an "underground" member of Branch 215. Informants have advised that PETTUS keeps in close touch with North West District Headquarters of the Communist Party.

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On November 27 it was learned through a confidential informant that a Communist Branch meeting was held at the Building Service Union hall.

[] advised Special Agent JAMES E. FREANEY on October 23, 1943 that a meeting of the Democratic Precinct Committeemen and members, and members of Branch 350 of the Communist Party was held at the Building Service Union Hall on October 22, 1943. On May 3, 1943 [] advised that at a meeting held on April 20, 1943, Communist Party literature was made available on a table at the rear end of the meeting hall. During the course of this meeting WARD COLEY, the Business Agent, delivered an address during which he stated that he had recently been appointed a trustee of the Harborview County Hospital. COLEY further stated that his appointment has started various rumors which alleged him to be an active member of the Communist Party. COLEY made no effort to deny his membership in the Party and concluded his remarks by saying, "I don't give a damn what people think about my political affiliations."

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16:11
In the April 8, 1943 issue of the New World (*) there was an article to the effect that HUGH DeLACY, known Communist Party leader in the Seattle Area, spoke at a Building Service Employees' banquet held April 4, 1943 at Seattle. DeLACY called on Labor to take a greater leadership in beating off a plot against Democracy in Congress.

[] advised Special Agents JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND and BRENTON S. GORDON that one EARL PAYNE was the head of the Trade Union Committee of the 12th District of the Communist Party. [] stated that JESS FLETCHER, WILLIAM DOBBINS, and MERVIN COLE were among those who assisted PAYNE and who were known to him [] as self-admitted CP members.

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* *
By letter dated March 27, 1942 the Bureau advised that it was learned through a confidential source that the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 6, was dominated by the Communist Party.

(*) The New World is the successor to the Washington New Dealer, published by the Free Press Corporation of Seattle. All of the stockholders of the Free Press Corporation are members of the Communist Party. The paper appears weekly, and is the official organ of the Washington Commonwealth Federation and the Old Age Pension Union. The paper has continually followed the Party line and exchanges material with the Daily Worker and the People's World. The Editor in Chief is TERRY PETTUS, a leading figure in CP circles, about whom more information is set forth on page 17.

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On February 5, 1942 in an issue of the Washington New Dealer (now the New World), an article appeared stating that the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 6, had supported HUGH DeLACY, Communist Party candidate for City Council, in his election activities.

On July 10, 1943, Confidential Informant T-1 advised Special Agent GEORGE D. THOMSON that he was formerly a Business Agent of the Apartment House Section of the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 6. Informant stated that during the time that he held this position he was acquainted with JESS FLETCHER, WARD COLEY, and numerous other members of the Building Service Union. T-1 admitted that for a brief period he was a member of the Communist Party and attended a number of closed meetings. He said he joined the Communist Party to determine the identity of individuals who actually belonged to the organization and who were also connected with the Building Service Union. After remaining a member of this organization for four or five months informant disagreed with JESS FLETCHER, the President, and as a result he was fired from his position as Business Agent.

T-1 stated that he resented this action on the part of FLETCHER and as a result a number of hearings were held at meetings of the Apartment House Section for the purpose of determining just what connection the CP had with the Building Service Union.

On July 19, 1943, Confidential Informant T-2 furnished Special Agent GEORGE D. THOMSON with various documents which constituted the proceedings at which the Apartment House Section of the Union attended, to ascertain the CP connections. These original documents are maintained in the files of the Seattle Field Division and reflect that numerous individuals testified before the meetings which took place in the months of January and February of 1939 and that various members of the union testified that Union officials, the names of which have previously been set out, had requested them and had even coerced them into joining the Communist Party in order to maintain their position in the Union. In some cases individuals were forced to join the CP in order to maintain their membership in the Union. This information is not being set out in detail at this time; however, most of the material is reflected in other sections of this report.

On March 2, 1942, Confidential Informant T-3 advised Special Agent GEORGE D. THOMSON of the following facts: In the summer of 1937 during an organizational drive by the Building Service Union Local 6, the informant joined the union. Soon after joining the Union, informant was invited to attend meetings of the Union's Planning Commission. The duties of the Planning Commission were to prepare motions for the general meetings, pass on candidates for political office, to select candidates for Section Units, and to arrange for Sunday night meetings. Informant stated that the meetings of the Planning

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Commission were used by the Communistic element of the Building Service Union as an opportunity to associate closely with individuals being considered for membership and possible leadership in the CP. T-3 advised that in the early part of 1938 he was approached by one J. R. ROBINSON concerning membership in the Communist Party, at which time leader CLIFFORD IMSLAND, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 12, solicited informant's membership in the CP. Shortly after this solicitation, Informant accepted, and was invited to a hootnannie held at the home of J. R. ROBINSON at Angle Lake, Washington. He was driven to the meeting by MERVIN COLE.

On another occasion Informant stated he visited the home of Mrs. GLADYS CASTLE, information concerning this individual being set forth on page 14. There he noted pictures of STALIN and other prominent USSR officials and that during the course of his visit Mrs. CASTLE continuously talked about the great program of the CP.

On December 15, 1941, Confidential Informant T-4 advised Special Agent A. K. DACY that she had attended a dance sponsored by the Building Service Union, Local 6, and that there were thirteen members of the Communist Party present.

On September 8, 1941, Special Agents C. B. RICE and J. O. BISHOP, Jr. interviewed Confidential Informants T-5 and T-6, both of whom were former members of the Communist Party. With reference to the Building Service Union Local 6, these informants furnished the following information: The BSEIU was originally founded by janitors from the various theaters in the city of Seattle and was composed of approximately seventy-five members. At the time of the organization, the constitution provided that it was necessary that a member of the Union be a member for three years before he was entitled to hold office. Informants mention this fact because JESS FLETCHER, the President of the Union, became President without complying with these provisions. Informants related at the time of this interview the Executive Board of the Union was controlled by Communists. However, there had been times when no one would dare oppose the Business Agents at Union meetings. They described the Building Service Employees' Union as the fundamental union of the Communist Party among trade unions in the Seattle area. The rest of the Unions that are dominated by the Communist Party await the votes, resolutions, and movements adopted by the Building Service Union before they start any program.

On December 21, 1940 Confidential Informant T-7 was interviewed by Special Agent J. H. RICE. Informant advised Special Agent RICE that shortly after his arrival in Seattle in 1936 he had become interested in Hotel and Apartment house management and shortly thereafter became a member of the Building Service Union. He said that shortly after his association with the Union he became acquainted with the fact that some of the members of the Union,

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as well as some of the officers, were sympathetic with Communism. Informant based this upon the fact that during Union meetings the various members and officials always expressed themselves so as to follow the Communist Party tendencies at that time. Among those whom Informant believed to be members of the Communist Party were JESS FLETCHER, MERWIN COLE and WARD COLEY.

Informant T-7 stated that the conservative element of the Union, which he supported, was successful in forming an investigating committee designated to investigate the Communist activities of Union members, this being in the early part of 1939. He stated that at the hearings which were held at open meetings, some of the Union members admitted that they had joined the Communist Party in order to maintain their membership in the Union. Information concerning this investigation has previously been referred to in this report.

On October 2, 1940 Confidential Informant T-8 advised Special Agent R. L. FLANDERS that he was a member of the CP from 1929 to 1940. Informant stated he was also a member of the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 6, until October 2, 1940 when he was dropped for non-payment of dues. He said, however, in fact he only owed for two months dues and that the only reason he was dropped was because he had dropped his membership in the CP. He accused the Union leaders of being members of the CP and stated that he had attended CP meetings with JESS FLETCHER and WARD COLEY.

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On June 18, 1940, Confidential Informant [] furnished Special Agent EMORY E. BUNDY with some original notes regarding Communist matters in the Building Service Union. At the present time the writer of these notes is unknown but pertinent portions are set forth in order to show the amount of Communist control in the Subject Union.

"JESS FLETCHER has now been President of Local 6, Building Service Employees' Union, for the past five years. This local was organized along the lines laid down by the CIO instead of following the Craft line laid down by AFL.

"Shortly after FLETCHER became President, GEORGE BRADLEY (*) became General Business Agent by FLETCHER'S appointment (not by election.) BRADLEY immediately gathered about him for aides... MERWIN COLE, WARD COLEY, GEORGE BRISBANE (*), all-around Communists; others such as JAMES FALKENBERG-Secretary-Treasurer,

(*) GEORGE BRADLEY is a known member of the CP. In 1933 he was a delegate to the CP convention at Olympia, Washington. The same year he was Chairman of the 12th District CP. In 1934 he was candidate for US Senator on the CP ballot. In 1936 and 1937 he was head of the Trade Union Committee of the CP. He is presently in Los Angeles, California. (Continued Page 21-A.)

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(**) GEORGE BRISBANE, informants advise, was a member of the Communist Party in 1940 and was a solicitor for members. Numerous witnesses have attended Communist Party meetings with BRISBANE. [] reported that BRISBANE in an interview had admitted his membership but denied any present association.

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HENRY DODD-Business Agent, MARTHA IMSLAND, and many others were forced to join the Communist Party -- they were willing to sell their birthright of an American citizen for a job At the close of the first year--(year not given) a meeting of the leaders was called to estimate the strength to take Local 6 into the CIO. We were able to vote it down by a narrow margin. Then the purge began. Members who were opposed to Communism and the CIO were pulled from their positions and were thrown out of the Union. The result of this purge was that hundreds gradually dropped away until the membership, which was at one time between eight and nine thousand has dwindled to less than three thousand. FLETCHER has always tried to make Local 6 a political factor to be reckoned with and he stated in the second year of the organization at a meeting, 'Local 6 is the balance of voting power in any election in the city of Seattle and the way Local 6 votes, so goes the election.' "

On June 5, 1940 Confidential Informant [] advised Special Agent EMORY E. BUNDY that he had been a member of the Building Service Union []

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He stated that during most of his service as an officer for the Union, he was the only one who was not a member of the Communist Party. He stated that in August 1938 through GEORGE BRADLEY (*) he met MORRIS RAPPAPORT (**), the District leader of the Communist Party, and that RAPPAPORT requested him, the informant, to furnish information regarding the withdrawal of Union funds by JESS FLETCHER in payment of alleged expenses. Informant was under the "impression" that RAPPAPORT wanted to know if JESS FLETCHER was making the proper contributions to the Communist Party.

2. Party Line.

The following is a brief summary of information contained in the files of the Seattle Field Division reflecting that the Building Service Union has tended to follow the policies, program, and ideas of the Local Communist Party.

(*) Ibid, P. 21

(**) MORRIS RAPPAPORT is a known member of the Communist Party and served as District Organizer from 1929 to 1940. He represented the 12th District on the National Committee of the CP, USA, from 1936 to 1939. He is presently residing in California.

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Confidential Informant T-10 advised that JESS FLETCHER, the Third Vice President of the Building Service Employees' International Union, AFL, had on October 16, 1942 sent a telegram to WENDELL WILLKIE at New York City. The telegram read in part as follows:

"CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR REPORT FOR A SECOND FRONT NOW, BOTH ORIGINALLY FROM MOSCOW AND AGAIN AT HOME FROM THE WHITEHOUSE. YOU HAVE SHOWN COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM THAT CAN NOT BE SWERVED BY PRESSURE FROM TORIES OR FIFTH COLUMNISTS....THIS IS A PEOPLE'S WAR."

On August 8, 1942, Confidential Informant T-11 advised Special Agent JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND that he had attended a recent meeting of the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 6, and that JESS FLETCHER had made a speech advocating the opening of a second front and had stated that the Union had contributed \$800 to the WCF for campaign expenses. During the course of JESS FLETCHER'S remarks someone in the audience stood up and shouted, "When are we going to stop talking about Communism? When are we going to talk about the United States?" Informant stated that the comments made by the unknown member in the audience brought loud applause.

T-11 advised that at the same gathering penny postcards were distributed which had previously been addressed to President ROOSEVELT and on the back of which was a statement urging that a second front be opened immediately.

In the Seattle Star for September 1, 1943, an article appeared to the effect that the Building Service Employees' Union Local 6, had endorsed a bill before Congress which will lift the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. (It is noted that this is part of the local Communist Party line.)

Confidential Informant [] advised that at a meeting of the Building Service Union held May 18, 1943 a resolution was submitted by the Executive Board of the Union calling for a donation of \$250.00 to the New World. (*) WARD COLEY presented the resolution, stated it had been passed by the Executive Board which held its meeting the same day. The resolution was not thrown open for discussion by the membership and they were required to vote upon the resolution as soon as it was presented. The resolution was adopted unanimously. COLEY explained that the finances of the New World were in a very poor condition; that the Executive Board of the Union had decided to make the contribution in order to keep the paper from going bankrupt.

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[] advised that at the same meeting mentioned above, THOMAS RABBITT, Business Agent of the Union, took an active part in discussing the recent action of the Army in declaring certain sections of the city of Seattle "out of bounds" to soldiers from Paine Field and McChord Field.

(*) Ibid, p. 18

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[] advised that in a meeting of the Building Service Union Local 6, held June 15, 1943, a resolution was introduced calling on President ROOSEVELT to veto the anti-strike bill then pending in Congress. WARD COLEY introduced the resolution and made a lengthy talk regarding strikes in industry. COLEY accused JOHN L. LEWIS of being a member of the Communist Party, and he explained to the membership that LEWIS has been instructed by the Party leadership to cause strikes and to commit acts of sabotage. During the course of the same meeting COLEY again took the floor and told the membership that he had written letters to the English, Chinese, and Russian Embassies asking them to furnish the Union with various pamphlets, magazines, and other reading material which would give the membership an opportunity to make a study of the manner in which these foreign Governments operate. COLEY then centered his talk on the Russian form of government and he spent a considerable amount of time advising the Union members to write to the Russian Embassy to secure as much literature as they could regarding the Russian form of government. He told the Union members assembled that it would not be necessary for them to become members of the Communist Party or to become indoctrinated with Communism.

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In the People's World for July 25, 1941, a news item appeared which stated that the BSEIU Local 6 at a recent membership meeting had voted to back President ROOSEVELT in his pledge to aid all countries resisting Fascism. The resolution was introduced by JESS FLETCHER and called on the Congress and the President to "take immediate steps to curtail the activities of profiteers in basic consumer goods and to acquire and operate all armament and allied industries, to guarantee that money for defense does not go into the pockets of Fascists and their dollar-a-year agents..."

The Washington New Dealer for June 4, 1942 contained an article which advised that the BSEU had condemned Attorney General BIDDLE'S deportation order against HARRY BRIDGES. The article stated that a resolution had been introduced by O. D. FALKENBERG and called on the Attorney General to "restore in the administration of his Department the spirit of national unity so often expressed by President ROOSEVELT."

On July 10, 1942 in an issue of the Northwest Enterprise (negro newspaper) there was an announcement to the effect that the BSEU would sponsor JACK JOHNSON on a regular weekly radio program over KRSC. On July 13, 1942 JOHNSON will speak on "the Labor movement and the negro people." In the People's World for January 16, 1943, there was an article to the effect that the BSEU passed a resolution backing the Pepper-Tolin bill which called for the establishment of a single civilian authority to streamline war production. The article went on to quote from remarks made by JESS FLETCHER to the effect that "Production is the key to Victory in 1943. Winning this war won't be easy but we can win it if we effectively harness all our resources to the job..."

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In the Washington New Dealer for January 14, 1943, there was a note to the effect that the BSEU Local 6 adopted a resolution condemning the DIES Committee and calling for its immediate end.

In the New World of February 18, 1943, there was a news item to the effect that the BSEU Local 6 had sent 110,000 cigarettes to the people of Leningrad. Each carton of cigarettes bore the following printed message: "Your heroic fight in the defense of Leningrad has inspired all the people of the world who love freedom."

WARD COLEY said every Russian soldier who has died has saved the life of an American boy. In the New World for February 18, 1943 is a note to the effect that the BSEU Local 6 adopted a resolution rapping the Office of Price Administration on soaring living costs. (This is in line with local CP policies.)

3. ~~X~~ Front Organizations.

It should be noted that the BSEU Local 6 is one of the major sponsors of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, information concerning which has previously been set forth on page 6.

The Washington New Dealer for November 27, 1941 in an editorial commends the Building Service Union on its generous and patriotic action in holding its annual dance...for the benefit of men in the armed services.

In the Daily Worker (NYC) for April 8, 1943, the Building Service Employees Union, Local 6 of Seattle, is listed among those who joined the drive for May Day greetings to Labor and political prisoners. The announcement was made by the ~~X~~ International Labor Defense.

C. Publication (Union Guardian)

1. News Coverage

The Union Guardian is the official publication of the Northwest Joint Council of the Building Service Employees' Union.

The following information is taken from the issues of the Union Guardian beginning with the April issue, 1941 and including December 1943 issue. The information is set forth in a brief, concise form.

-Communist Party Publicity-

January 1943, page 1: A front page article stating that EARL BROWDER will speak at a rally on January 24, 1943 and urging that members of the Union attend.

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February 1943, page 2: A news report of the remarks made by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman, CP, USA, at the "Win the War" rally on August 1, 1943. The article was given a five column headline and complete details of the speech were set forth.

December 1943, page 2: A photograph of MARY HOOSMAN, member of the New World staff, registering to vote in the coming Seattle elections. It is noted that the New World is a Communist dominated newspaper, information concerning which paper has previously been set forth on page 18.

--Publicity Regarding Known CP Members--

January 1942, page 2: Announcement that HUGH DeLACY entered the race for City Council on the CP ticket. The announcement stated, "...which is good news to those who found him a staunch support of Labor."

March 1942, page 1: A feature article on the fact that HUGH DeLACY is running for City Council and a note urging that every member of the BSEU support him in his campaign.

June 1942, page 4: An article stating that WILLIAM ZIEGNER^(*) had joined the US Army.

November 1942, page 1: Photographs of three leading political candidates for various King County offices and the fact that each candidate would give a speech before Union meeting. Among these were ANDREW REMES, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 9.

March 1943, page 1: A news item in regarding to the mass meeting held at the BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY and considerable space was devoted to the remarks of State Senator RABBITT who supported the Aeronautical Union's demand for increased pay.

December 1943, page 1: An announcement that TERRY PETTUS^(**) had been endorsed by Local 6 for City Councilman. The announcement was made

(*) WILLIAM ZIEGNER, it is noted, is very active in the Young Communist League program in Seattle and was reported to be a member from 1937 to 1939, after which ZIEGNER became a regular member of the Communist Party. ZIEGNER was a close associate of HUGH DeLACY and active in the various front organizations in Seattle. He was also active in the affairs of the BSEU Local 6.

(**) Ibid, p. 17

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by MIKE HUDI (*) of the Political Welfare Committee of the BSEU. Secretary MERWIN COLE made the following comment: "PETTUS has always supported the Union's effort to achieve better conditions and every time we ask for publicity in the New World, we've gotten the desired results."

-Communist Party Line-

April 1941, page 6: There appears an article regarding the draftees. The article reads as follows: "A great deal of piffle is being peddled these days about the glories of life among the conscripted men at Camp Murray, according to a Union member who recently visited the camp. A committee reported an atmosphere of resentment and discouragement, a typical comment being 'I'm going to volunteer out of the Army in the morning.'" The article goes on to criticize aid to Britain and the fact that only 42¢ per day is allowed for food.

January 1942, page 3: Reprints a telegram addressed to the Washington Congressional Delegation opposing MARTIN DIES' resolution HR-6269, which would require members of the American Communist Party to register as foreign agents. JESS FLETCHER made the following statement in the article: "Just so long as Communists and their Red Army keep whipping HITLER, they're not such bad people."

October 1942, page 2: A news story regarding WENDELL WILLKIE'S urging the Second Front.

November 1942, page 1: An article extending an invitation to WENDELL WILLKIE to speak in Seattle and a copy of the wire to WILLKIE in regard to the Second Front which has previously been mentioned on page 23.

May 1943, page 1: A news article stating that Mayor DEVIN of Seattle has "passed the buck" in the case of CHARLES RINGER, Air Raid Warden, charged with promoting jim-crow petitions to exclude negroes from local Federal housing projects.

(*) The files of the Seattle Field Division reflect that EINOR MACHAEL HUDI is a member of the Communist Party, has distributed Communist Party literature, and associated with known Communists. He is employed as a janitor at the County-City Building, Seattle.

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May 1943, page 5: A quote from WENDELL WILLKIE'S book One World setting forth the chapter recommending cooperation with the Soviet Union.

January 1943, page 1: A large photograph of PAUL ROBESON, the negro singer, stating that he is a spokesman for minority rights.

June 1943, page 1: An extended article with regard to the House's vote on outlawing the Poll Tax in seven southern states. The conclusion of the article in capital letters set forth the following: "WRITE YOUR SENATOR AND TELL HIM YOU WANT THE POLL TAX ABOLISHED."

June 1943, page 8: There appears a reprint of a poster from the New York Public Schools to the effect that science has proved that white and negro blood are identical.

August 1943, page 1: An article quoting President ROOSEVELT'S suggestion to the heads of Government Agencies to give special attention to the problem of racial outbreaks which harm the war effort. The article quotes from the letter of Representative MARCANTONIO of New York.

August 1943, page 8: Sets forth the listing of the child care centers in the city of Seattle. (It is noted that this follows local CP line.)

September 1943, page 2: A lengthy article on a survey of absenteeism in war plants and how it can be avoided. (Local CP line)

November 1943, page 7: An article by JESS FLETCHER, reporting on the AFL convention held in Boston. Aside from setting forth routine Union matters, Mr. FLETCHER makes the following comments: "I also ran across less Red-baiting and anti-Semitism in Canada than there is in this country. There is far more appreciation of the great struggle put up by the Russian people and the Red Army." He also goes on the state that there was some Red-baiting at the convention by one or two of the delegates but that they were not well received by the convention. He states as follows: "Those two that did Red-bait reminded me of the book 'Under Cover' in which the author stated that the techniques of the Nazis and Fascists are to attack all those who believe in Democracy as Communists. These two delegates put in their time condemning the Communists and did not refer to the Fascists or Nazi element as described in the book 'Under Cover.' I urge all of you to read this book as it is very enlightening."

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December 1943, page 4: An article reflecting that Local 49 at Portland, Oregon had passed a resolution supporting the Poll Tax repeal; the article was signed by Business Agent HINTON BLAISDELL,

-Communist Party Front Publicity-

September 1943, page 10: An announcement that the Building Service Employees' Union had contributed \$25 to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. A review of the files of the Seattle Field Division indicates that this organization is Communistically dominated.

December 1943, page 1: A lengthy article setting forth the comments of WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE, National President of the Building Service Employees' International Union, calling for a closer unity between the United States and the USSR. The article set forth that President MCFETRIDGE was among the speakers of the New York City rally of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship.

December 1943, page 1: A news story of the American-Soviet Friendship mass meeting held in Seattle and stating that TERRY PETTUS, the Editor of the New World, was among the speakers. There was also a semi-editorial comment praising the recent HULL-Moscow conference.

-U.S.S.R. Publicity-

February 1943, page 4: Report of EDWARD C. CARTER, President of Russian War Relief, stating that Labor Unions had contributed to that organization.

April 1943, page 8: Reprint of an article from a Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee released by the Soviet Embassy and addressed to the "Freedom Loving Women of the World."

May 1943, page 5: An article by GARDNER COWLES, JR., of the Office of War Information, comparing the United States and the USSR and stating, "A worthwhile peace is possible only if Americans try to understand the Soviet and its place in the scheme of things to follow the war."

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July 1943, page 8: A news item to the effect that among Soviet fliers now ferrying planes between the United States and Britain and the USSR, was a woman.

September 1943, page 8: The following item appears: "Members of the BSEU who desire a tri-weekly publication containing news and information regarding the USSR may request their names be placed on the mailing list by writing the USSR Embassy for copies of 'Information Bulletin.' There is a note to the effect that forms for the requests are available at the Local Union Office.

September 1943, page 8: A request that certain books be returned to the BSEU Library. Among those listed were "Other People's Money," and the "Red Star of China."

September 1943, page 10: An article entitled: "Women Help Man Russian Boats," reprinted in the Kodiak Bear, US Army newspaper, Fort Greely, Alaska.

December 1943, page 6: News item to the effect that a Polish priest had been decorated by the USSR.

2. Editorial Policy

April 1941, page 8: An editorial entitled, "A Local Sample of War Hysteria." The following is considered pertinent: "The victims of hysteria believe themselves justified in overthrowing the Democracy in which we live, scorning the freedom of speech and publicity and even flaunting the laws pertaining to peaceful conduct....When we allow such destruction to take place, the last restriction upon sky-high prices and pitifully low wages will be gone. The war pay-trioters will then have the country 'in the bag' and Fascism will envelop this land..."

September 1941, Section III, page 2: An editorial entitled "The Editor Takes Note; You Should." The Editor then writes: "In these troubled days, such information is not easy to get—accurate as to current developments and facts important to Labor and the people in general.... Members who wish to be well informed...would do well to become acquainted with the Washington New Dealer."

January 1943, page 14: An editorial entitled "The Soviet Army Blitzes the Blitz." This editorial deals with the accomplishments of the Red Army and its ability to achieve superiority over Nazi forces. Comments concerning the defenses of Moscow, Leningrad, and ends with the following comment: "We are interested in learning everything we can from the effective organization of the Soviets, for with their example, the gains of American industry, and the courage of our own people, we will make this war a bloody nightmare for the Axis."

June 1943, page 8: An editorial entitled: "We're in the War!", dealing with the news announcement that troops and materiel had been landed in the British Isles. It calls for an immediate Second Front and makes the following comment: "Meanwhile the valiant men of Russia are striking giant blows against the Axis, spilling the red blood of their manhood, smashing through mile after mile."

On the same page, an editorial appears entitled, "FDR, BROWDER, National Unity." This editorial comments favorably on President ROOSEVELT'S commuting the sentence of EARL BROWDER.

September 1942, page 16: sets out an editorial entitled "How Much Surplus Time to Attack?" This editorial calls for an early Second Front.

October 1942, page 6: An editorial entitled "London Hopes," and calls for an immediate Second Front.

December 1942, page 6: Is an editorial entitled "Disgrace to American Democracy." This editorial condemns the Poll Tax in certain southern states.

January 1943, page 14: An editorial entitled, "The War in this New Year." The editorial views the accomplishments of the war in 1942 and calls for a Second Front.

February 1943, page 6: An editorial entitled: "'In Fact' Commends Union." This editorial is a reprint from "In Fact" for May 20, 1940 and suggested that Labor Unions and other organizations have often brought abuses to the attention of the State Department, the FTC, and the FCC.

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March 1943, page 10: An editorial entitled "PEGLER v.s. Red Army, as Ever." The editorial reads as follows: "WESTBROOK PEGLER again points out to the American people that the Red Army is not firing one shot in defense of our freedom nor for the liberation of the enslaved people of Europe. The Red Army, PEGLER informs us repeatedly, is fighting for Red Russia. Do you worry, Mr. PEGLER, in fear that some misguided citizens of this land of the free will really believe our political and military leaders when they speak ringing words of praise of our Soviet ally? Well, we do believe in the Red Army and the Soviet People, so oil up your typewriter...."

July 1943, page 6: An editorial entitled, "Comintern Dissolution Biggest Gain." This editorial is quoted briefly as follows: "Largest gain in strategy and master stroke of the month is the voluntary breakup, self-dissolution of the Communist International. HITLER'S claim to leadership and his ideological excuse for all major propaganda purposes is the anti-Comintern pact from which the Axis as we know it, was first developed....MARTIN DIES of our notorious Congressional 'Un-American' Committee, exposed his hand when he asked what effect the dissolution of the Communist International would have on his Committee.... Biggest factor for our side in the war with respect to dissolution of the Communist International is 'smashing the bogey of 'world revolution.' If each Communist Party is strictly a national Party with no orders from Moscow, how can the Soviets be charged with fomenting world revolution?"

On the same page is another editorial entitled, "Obstructionists Use 'Japan First' Cry." This editorial states: "Most serious new turn of events is the all out campaign of defeatists, appeasers, and pro-Hitlerites in our own country to fight Japan first....Behind it all is the ...desire to switch the war to an anti-Russian war on the theory... that a victory for us means victory for STALIN—Maybe we'd better quit!"

September 1943, page 8: An editorial entitled "STALIN Wasn't There." This editorial deals with Mr. CHURCHILL'S explanation as to why STALIN was not present at the Quebec Conference.

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The editorial refuses to accept the explanation given by Mr. CHURCHILL and stated that the reason was political or "the fear that STALIN will have too much to say about Europe...."

December 1943, page 6: An editorial entitled "FRANCO has US Apologists," which calls for a clearing of the State Department's ideas on collaboration with FRANCO-Spain. The editorial goes on to state: "Instead of welcoming the Moscow achievements and hoping for more progressiveness...it throws doubt on the sincerity of the cause of the United Nations."

3. Columnists

It is noted that there are three individuals who apparently regularly write columns for the Union Guardian. One of these columnists is ANEITA DOBBINS, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 14. Her column is entitled, "Over the Counter." It is noted that her column deals with various personalities in the Union, that she reports illnesses, births and deaths, but it is also noted that as an inclusion in each column she tends to regularly make comment concerning either Russia, various Communist Front organizations, or matters in which the local Communist Party has taken an active part. The following is an analysis of her column:

February 1943, page 6: In this column Miss DOBBINS states that she recently attended the Russian Ballet held in Seattle and that she had enjoyed the performance. She stated as follows: "Sitting in the audience one could feel proud that the grace and beauty that they saw before them was the art of one of our strongest allies, the Soviet Union, yes, one could almost forget that we were engaged in a war as one listened to the...music, but we must not forget! Not for one moment, for one moment is one moment lost in this people's war..."

May 1943, page 10: In this column Miss DOBBINS writes at length in regard to the Anti-Poll Tax bill and urges members of the Union to write their Congressmen and seek its passage.

June 1943, page 6: Miss DOBBINS writes as follows: "One of the important factors for Victory and the successful prosecution of this people's war is the creation of friendly relations between the people of the allied countries. This relation

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in most instances exists between the American people and the people of China and Great Britain but too many people still carry thoughts in regard to the people of the Soviet Union that were placed in their minds by the propaganda put out in this country against the Soviet people." Miss DOBBINS continues her column by pointing out that the Soviets are dying by the thousands and that Americans are opening their eyes to the fact that the Soviet people are full of courage, strength, and honesty, and have contributed more to the advancement and progress of the world than any other country. Miss DOBBINS comments in the conclusion of her column by urging that readers contact the Soviet Embassy in order that they might personally contact people in the Soviet Union and start an era of friendship.

July 1943, page 6: In this column Miss DOBBINS points to the fact that the American people are not aware of the 5th column in the United States which is trying to break the national unity by creating racial discrimination and strikes against the war effort. She concludes by stating, "The native Fascists desire to defeat the Second Front."

August 1943, page 6: Miss DOBBINS asked her readers if they are educating themselves to current economic problems.

November 1943, page 6: Miss DOBBINS urges her readers to see the short-subject entitled "The City that Stopped HITLER," which she states is a film showing the historic struggle of the Red Army of the Soviet people of Stalingrad. In another portion of the same column she states as follows: "Speaking of the war brings to mind the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. Up to now the Red Army has engaged two thirds of the Nazi Army which indicates very clearly that the balance of the coalition is very unequal with one country carrying two thirds of the burden."

December 1943, page 6: Miss DOBBINS writes concerning the motion picture: "The Battle for Russia," which was currently showing at a Seattle theatre. She also hopes that most of her readers attended the American-Soviet Friendship meeting which was held in Seattle November 22, 1943.

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Another column which appears regularly in the Union Guardian is one prepared by OLGA SCHOCK (*); her column is entitled, "Book Reviews."

November 1942, page 8: It is noted that in this column Miss SCHOCK used the book "Russia's Secret Weapon," by DYSON CARTER. She also suggests her readers to subscribe to "In Fact."

December 1942, page 8: In this column Miss SCHOCK urged readers to subscribe to the Washington New Dealer(**) stating that many people who were liberals did not realize the necessity of having a newspaper that would accurately give the people's side of the news. She states that individuals may subscribe to the paper through the union.

January 1943, page 16: In this column Miss SCHOCK stated that among the books recently added to the Union's library were "Russia's Fighting Forces," "Secret Armies," and "Men Who Lead Labor;" also, "You Can't Do That!" She went on to state that if members have an opportunity to visit Mr. COLEY'S office that they would see many pamphlets and books which union members have been buying and reading. Among these books which Mr. COLEY has in his office is listed a picture digest entitled, "Inside Russia."

March 1943, page 12: In this column Miss SCHOCK reviews MICHAEL STRAIGHT'S book, "Make This the Last War."

April 1943, page 12: Miss SCHOCK reviews the same book as mentioned above.

November 1943, page 3: Miss SCHOCK reviews "Under Cover."

The third column which appears in the Union Guardian is entitled "Park Your Optics," and is written by CLIFFORD IMSLAND, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 12.

December 1942, page 6: IMSLAND writes at length regarding the great humanitarianism of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

March 1943, page 9: IMSLAND reprints from "In Fact," and states that former President HOOVER is supposed to be a mining engineer but was merely a mining promoter.

(*) The files of the Seattle Field Division did not indicate that Miss SCHOCK is a member of the Communist Party.

(**) See footnote, page 18.

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May 1943, page 11: In this column IMSLAND points out that DREW PEARSON'S column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" for April 16, 1943 had commented about the fact that several hundred Americans who had fought for Republican Spain had been discriminated against by the United States Army; that many of them had been treated as social outcasts and had been assigned to service battalions, kitchen police, cleaning stables, etc. Mr. IMSLAND states as follows: "Many of them gave their lives for a cause they knew was just and right. Those who returned after the Loyalist defeat were treated as traitors, by many of the reactionary elements in this country. Many Government officials used their high offices to harass and intimidate these Spanish war heroes....We are proud that the Union Guardian and this column supported the worthy cause of Loyalist Spain during that war. Some of our good friends disagreed with us and criticism was directed at us from many sources...."

August 1943, page 3: Mr. IMSLAND quotes at length from WALLACE'S speech entitled, "The Century of the Common Man."

4. Feature Articles

April 1941, page 12: MERWIN COLE, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 8, writes a signed article entitled: "Beware of Facts and Jokers in the Present War Propaganda." He writes in part as follows: "Women are told of the glorious role that ~~is theirs~~ in our national defense program--to organize service unions, to drill, to learn to drive trucks and to prepare themselves generally to fill men's jobs so that they can take those places as an industry expands or as the men are drafted." Mr. COLE goes on to point out the place of women in war and states, "The glories of self sacrifice are poor compensation for the necessities of life which women must give up for the prosecution of a war....Trade Union women know that the sound way to improve the standards of all women is to better the economic lot of the majority by building a stronger trade union movement and trying to prevent the further participation of our country in war."

April 1941, page 10: A feature article by State Representative WILLIAM J. PENNOCK (*), analyzing the 1941 session of the Washington State Legislature.

(*) Ibid, p. 17

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September 1941, page 3: A feature article entitled "High Prices Mean Wage Cuts." The article was written by RALPH GUNDLACH(*, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle.

September 1941: A feature article by HUGH DeLACY, a known member of the Communist Party, and the Communist Party's candidate for public office. The article is entitled, "Nazis Threaten US Security."

September 1941, page 5: A feature article by JESS FLETCHER, President of Local 6 and information concerning whom has previously been set forth, entitled, "Defense Cause for an All-Out Effort." In this article Mr. FLETCHER points out that this war is a people's war and that everyone should support it.

January 1942, page 2: Another article by JESS FLETCHER entitled, "No Quarter for the Axis or Agents; Recalls 'Red' Bogie Used to Confuse." In this article Mr. FLETCHER points out that President ROOSEVELT was severely criticized by reactionary Nazi and Fascist minded newspapers for opening up diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Government in 1933 but that the President's position has since proved right. Mr. FLETCHER goes on to exalt the Russian Army and its position in the present war. Further on in the article he sets forth the following: "It is now the job of Labor Unions and the common people of America to expose...our own Fascist minded people, to keep them out of places of power, to expose their record, their Union-baiting, their calling of everybody a 'Red' who would not agree with their exploiting of all the working people of America."

June 1942, page 12: An article by WILLIAM ZIEGNER, information concerning whom has previously been set forth on page 26, telling about the reappearance of the organization known as "Technocracy" on the American scene.

(*) A review of the files of the Seattle Field Division reflects that Professor GUNDLACH was a member of the Professional Branch of the Communist Party who was active in recruiting individuals for the ABRAHAM LINCOLN brigade; in 1940 he was reported to have been National Sponsor of the North American Spanish Aid Committee. He is presently at the University of California at Berkeley.

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September 1942, page 6: JESS FLETCHER writes an article urging a further offensive action on the part of the military, and stating, "We can all agree if Russia is knocked out of the war, it is going to cost millions of American lives that would not otherwise be lost if Russia could be kept in the war by opening a Second Front." FLETCHER points out that the newspapers calling those who defended HARRY BRIDGES Communist agitators at the same time wanted scrap to go to Japan.

April 1943, page 12: A reprint of the remarks made by WILLIAM WINTER, CBS commentator, made on a nation-wide hook-up on January 21, 1943 entitled, "Debunking Anti-Communism." In his broadcast Mr. WINTER had discussed anti-Communism in relation to Hitler propaganda.

September 1943, page 5: A feature article by WARD COLEY, written as President of the Northwest Joint Council. In this article COLEY points out that "Savage hordes of barbarianism in their onward march to enslave civilization...have been stopped or slowed down.... World War II started in Spain when the begging, pleading hands of Loyalist Spain were denied arms, guns and planes to defend itself from the Fascists... by Blum of France, Chamberlain of England and Hull of the United States. They made possible by their appeasement, an ocean of blood, a river of tears, to be wrung from the common people of the earth.... the tide of mankind battered and bloody is still going to the portals of the century of the common man."

December 1943, page 7: In a feature article MERWIN COLE, information concerning whom has previously been set forth, reviews the book "Russia's Secret Weapon," by DYSON CARTER. In this article COLE refers to the book as "amazing." He states it is on sale at the B.S.E.I.U. office for 15¢ a copy.

5. Advertising.

September 1942, page 27: There appears a political advertisement of THOMAS RABBITT and WILLIAM PENNOCK, information concerning whom has previously been set forth. November, 1942, page 2: A similar add appears.

November 1942, page 4: A political advertisement of ANDREW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
REMES, announcing his candidacy for County Commissioner.
Information concerning REMES is set forth on page 9 of
this report.

December 1942, page 6: There appears a two-column advertisement
urging attendance at the EARL BROWDER "Production for
Victory Rally" to be held at Seattle on January 24, 1943:

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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T-1
T-2
T-3
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T-6
T-7
T-8
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T-10
T-11



All of the above listed informants desire that their identities remain confidential.

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- 40 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1447269-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 14

Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
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Seattle 4, Washington
February 17, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: "INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE
EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R."

Dear Sir:

Application blanks for an "Information Bulletin" issued by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been distributed throughout the Seattle Area. [] has furnished applications which he received at a meeting of the Old Age Pension Union, held in the Building Service Employees Union Hall.

[] furnished an application which he had received at a membership meeting of the Ship Scalpers Dry Dock and Boat Yard Workers Union.

Special Agents H. H. McKEE, FREDERICK SCHMIDT and JAMES E. FREANEY received applications at a meeting of the Seattle committee on American Soviet Friendship held November 22, 1943 at the Moose Hall in Seattle. It was publicly announced at the meeting that through the courtesy of the Building Service Employees Union these applications were being distributed in the rear of the Hall.

WARD COLEY, a business agent for the Building Service Employees Union, advised SE-T-2 that the Building Service Employees Union had obtained 600 subscriptions to this bulletin.

At the present time these bulletins are being furnished to this office by informants, however they are not being retained since their source is in Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

H. B. FLETCHER
Special Agent in Charge

JEF:LE

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456-19

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62-33456 - 20

RECORDED SAC, Seattle

September 6, 1944

GHD:ELC

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. F. of L.;
INTERNAL SECURITY (C).

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1944, in which you requested authority to place a technical surveillance on the two telephones at the headquarters of the captioned Union in Seattle, Washington. 88793

It is not believed that the technical surveillance is warranted under the circumstances. Permission to make the installation, therefore, is not being sought. The Building Service Employees International Union is not the subject of a Communist infiltration investigation. It is realized that Local #6 in Seattle is heavily dominated, if not completely controlled, by members of the former Communist Party, U.S.A. There may be other scattered Locals throughout the United States which are subject to appreciable Communist influence, but no information indicating widespread Communist infiltration into the Union on a national scale has been received.

The Chicago Office, which covers the headquarters of the BSEIU, has furnished the Bureau with available information regarding the national officers of the Union. Its indices and contacts with informants on labor matters failed to disclose Communist activity on the part of such officers in the Chicago territory. Taking into consideration the lack of material reflecting widespread Communist infiltration plus the comparative unimportance of the Union to the nation's security, no investigation of the Communist control of the Union is presently contemplated.

Although a technical surveillance on the organization's headquarters in Seattle would probably be of value to an investigation involving the Union, it is not believed it would be of sufficient value to the coverage of Communist matters generally to warrant its installation.

With regard to the Communist domination of Local #6, it is believed that the situation is adequately covered by the maintenance of separate "Internal Security (C)" or "Security Matter (C)" cases on the important figures in the Union. Information received from confidential informants or disclosed during the course of the individual investigations of the Union's leaders in the Seattle area should provide sufficient intelligence regarding the Communist infiltration of Local #6.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

407 U. S. Court House
Seattle, Washington
August 3, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL
UNION, Local No. 6, A.F. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Local No. 6 of the Building Service Employees Union, A. F. of L., is located at 1905½ Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington. This union presently has two telephones. Telephone number MAIN 1371 is a published number, which is used for the conduct of the general business of the union in the Seattle area. The union also has an unpublished number which is MAIN 1968. It is surmised that this last number is used for the transaction of confidential business in which the union may possibly be interested.

Local No. 6 of the Building Service Employees Union is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Political Association. The following are the more important officials of this Local: JESSE FLETCHER, President; WARD COLEY, Vice President; MERWIN COLE, Secretary; WARD COLEY, General Business Agent; WILLIAM ROBBINS, Business Agent; THOMAS RABBITT, Business Agent; and CLIFFORD INSLAND, Business Agent. All of these individuals have been designated as key figures in connection with Communist activities in the Seattle Field Division. In addition a number of individuals are employed at the office of this local and with only one exception they are all known to have been members of the Communist Party and are undoubtedly presently affiliated with the Communist Political Association. It should also be recalled that on July 29, 1943 WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, had a secret conference with a number of ranking Communist Party officials in the Seattle area. Among those appearing at this conference were MERWIN COLE and THOMAS RABBITT, above mentioned. Information was also obtained by this office during the time of FOSTER's visit to Seattle to the effect that he was advised by HENRY P. HUFF, Executive Secretary of the 12th District, Communist Party, that the Building Service Employees Union was one of the organizations controlled by the Communist Party.

In addition it should be pointed out that information has been obtained through [redacted] b7D

[redacted] which indicates that from time to time contact is had between

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30 AUG 8 1944

P. and C. Letter to Director

August 3, 1944

Re: Building Service Employees International
Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of L.
Internal Security - C

the Building Service Employees Union and various Communist Political Association officials. WARD COLEY is the individual most frequently mentioned in these contacts.

Inasmuch as it is known that this union is under the complete control and dominance of the Communist Political Association and further since it is known that Local No. 6 of the Building Service Employees Union is an instrumentality through which the local Communist Political Association acts, it is thought that a technical surveillance on both of the above mentioned telephones would greatly facilitate the coverage of Communist matters by the Seattle Office. Accordingly, it is requested that the Bureau grant this office authorization to place a technical surveillance on both of these telephones.

Very truly yours,



LELAND V. BOARDMAN
Special Agent in Charge

JDF/jh

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62-33456-21
SAC, New York

December 20, 1944

EX-47

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. F. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

88791

Reference is made to your letter dated December 2, 1944, in which you advised that Local #144 mentioned in the reports of Special Agent Kenneth M. Bierly dated August 4, 1943, at New York City, and Special Agent G. Allison Driskell dated May 20, 1944, at Cincinnati, Ohio, both in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L., Internal Security - C," is affiliated with the captioned union rather than with the IREIA. The Bureau was requested to advise whether further investigation of the BSEIU was desired.

A file is maintained on the captioned organization at the Bureau, but except for the Seattle Field Office which has reported Local #6 as Communist dominated, the field has not indicated extensive infiltration into the BSEIU. The Chicago Field Office, in which city the national headquarters of the union are located, has advised, upon the Bureau's request, that informants were not aware of any Communist activities on the part of the Chicago officers of the union or of the officers of Chicago locals.

The New York Field Office is requested to furnish any pertinent information concerning Communist influence or control of the BSEIU which may be available in your files or obtainable from confidential informants. No active investigation of Local #144 or other locals of the union should presently be conducted, but information obtained in connection with other inquiries should be submitted by report or letter under the instant caption. In the event reports are submitted, Chicago should be designated as the office of origin.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EJB:GCF
100-27111

DATE: December 2, 1944

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING
SERVICE-EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Kenneth M. Bierly dated at New York City August 4, 1943 captioned COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, A.F. of L. - INTERNAL SECURITY (C), and report of Special Agent G. Allison Driskell dated at Cincinnati, Ohio May 20, 1944 bearing the same caption.

In the report of Agent Bierly it is erroneously stated that Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees, is a Local affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant International. It has subsequently been ascertained that Local 144 is affiliated with the above captioned International Union.

88792

Information was set out in the report of Agent Bierly concerning the Communist influence in Local 144 and among other things stated that SIDNEY PUDELL was in contact with the Industrial Section of the Communist Party concerning trade union activities. Further information is set out that Local 144 is completely controlled by Communist officers, with the exception of the President of the Local. The information concerning the Communist control and the identity of the officers of Local 144 are correct. However, the information was also carried in the report of Agent Driskell noted above.

A new case file is being opened in the New York Field Division captioned as above, in which case file information will be placed already developed concerning the Communist influence and domination of Local 144.

The Bureau is requested to advise whether or not it is desirous that further investigation of the above captioned International Union be conducted. It will be noted that the International officers of this Union are located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois. The Secretary is WILLIAM H. COOPER, 212 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In the absence of further instructions, no additional investigation of Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees, or the Building Service Employees International Union will be conducted.

cc Cincinnati

EX-4

Director, FBI

DATE: December 2, 1944

SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO LOCAL NO. 2
Window Washers Union, Building Service
Employees International AF of L;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

63059

96-12
The Milwaukee Office has advised this office by letter that an Agent of that office while interviewing Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, business agent for the Building Service Employees Union International AF of L, 721 Warner Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. COOPER stated that at one time he was aware of the fact that Local No. 2 Window Washers Union of his organization had been strongly infested with Communists and that the AF of L had conducted an investigation to weed them out. He furnished to the Milwaukee Office a lengthy report concerning the investigation conducted by this Committee which the Milwaukee Office furnished to this office since individuals concerned therein reside within the territory of this office.

A photostatic copy of the memorandum furnished is being transmitted herewith as an enclosure to the Bureau for the Bureau's information. No investigation of the Building Service Employees Union International AF of L is presently being conducted by this office and no further inquiries are contemplated.

Enc.

11/11/44
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EX

COMMUNISM, NAZISM AND
FASCISM
IN UNIONS

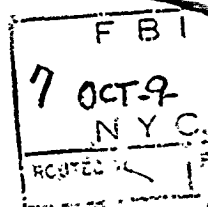
After an unsuccessful strike in 1929, the International revoked the charter of Local 8 (the predecessor of Local 2) and on December 16, 1929 issued a charter to Local 2. One of the reasons for the failure of the 1929 strike was attributable to dissension within Local 8, resulting from the affiliation of certain members with the Communist Party. These Communists were not admitted to membership in Local 2.

It is charged that shortly after Berkowitz became Secretary-Manager of Local 2, certain Communists who had not been permitted to join Local 2 in 1929 were admitted to membership, and that certain officials and members of Local 2 were and are affiliated with the Communist Party and that the Local was and is in fact dominated and controlled by the Window Cleaners Unit of that organization. In May, 1939, Izzy Schwarz took testimony with respect to the charges, and submitted it to the International for consideration by its Executive Board. Subsequently, in view of the resignation from the Executive Board of Local 2, of those members who were found not to be citizens of the United States, charges against the remaining officers and members were dismissed, with the distinct understanding however, that the case could be opened at any time upon presentation of additional proof.

Paul Johnson, who participated in submitting an affidavit against certain officials of Local 2 and who was suspended on that ground but later readmitted to membership, appeared before the Secretary of your Committee. He had been a member of the Communist Party and knew that the following members of Local 2 were at one time and to the best of his knowledge are now-members of the Communist Party:

Nick Luchytsky, at the time of the hearings, President of Local 2; Mike Luke, Ex-president of Local 2; Louis Berkowitz, former Secretary-Manager of Local 2; Eddie Ance (Solomon), a candidate for President of the Local; Dasey; Allison Dixon; Feldman; John Stanley; Nick Slobobanuk; Strassden; Winkler; Wolf; Yuliko; George Zwasa.

Communism within Local 32-B originated with the Social Club. It formed before the merger of the two locals in the Bronx for



(among others) of causing the removal of Vatcher as President. ~~Gamarate~~, one of the founders of the Club, and several others, resigned when it began to take a Communistic turn, whereupon others (including John Cioce) became the leaders. The Club met in the Bronx at various places identified with Communist activities. The speakers at these meetings discussed Communism; Communist literature was distributed; and collections for Communist purposes were taken up. After the merger of the Locals and Vatcher had been replaced by Abrams, Communist opposition, like all opposition to Abrams, practically disappeared.

After Abrams' removal, Communist opposition became more vigorous. Vatcher having these Communists in mind drafted an amendment to the Constitution of the Local to exclude subversive groups. It was at this time that the affidavits of Middlevitch and Strauber, which were later used as evidence of Communism in the expulsion trials of 1940, were obtained. As early as December 1939, disciplinary action against the Communists was being considered.

When the adoption of the amendment was about to be pressed, Vetrone and others sought an injunction to restrain the Local from acting on the amendment. His action was dismissed. Charges were then preferred against Vetrone and thirteen others who had participated in the legal proceedings. They were summoned to stand trial for "seeking redress in the Courts without going through the regular channels within the International" and also for creating dissension in the Union. The trials were quashed by Izzy Schwarz.

In the beginning of 1940, a group designating itself the Progressive Committee issued a bulletin making charges against the governing board. These charges were the same as those advanced by the so-called Communist group, including failure to investigate fraudulent financial practices, unauthorized usurpation of power, etc. As the March election approached, the bulletin announced the Progressive Committee's support for the following candidates for office:

For Vice President - Jerome Gary (expelled August 1940)

For Secretary-Treasurer - Anthony Vetrone (expelled August 1940)

For the Executive Board - John Gibson
Andy Orez
Sam Gross
Steve Clexa (expelled August 1940)
James C. Kelley

In the election which followed, the only successful candidate was Vetrone. He was elected a representative to the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Shortly thereafter, the Recording Secretary elected at the March election resigned and Vetrone was nominated by the Communist group for that office. A vigorous campaign was conducted on the basis of opposition to the administration and early in July Vetrone was elected by a vote of 87 to 45.

Vetrone was slated to be installed as Recording Secretary early in August. About this time, Alexander Schwartz appeared at the Local's office, introduced himself as an attorney connected with the International, and offered his services free of charge in ridding the Local of its Communists. The offer was accepted. Charges were drawn up by Schwartz and signed by one Elliott Conklin, a member, accusing the following 25 members of the Local of being members of the Communist Party:

Albert Stams
Henry Friedlander
John Cloc
John Ebins
Albert Collins
Martin Sullivan
Warren McLean
Thomas Kukuiva
Stephen Olexa

Norman Kosoff
Jerome Gary
Anthony Vetrone
Harry Jubilee
Alex Katz
Ray Grant
Marion Averlon
Abraham Itzkowitz

William McCoy
Dan Rickert
George Middleditch
Philip Salantis
Lee Moore
John Luboboy
Maz Welsh
Fred LeMoine

In addition, the members were charged specifically with a violation of thirteen sections of Local's Constitution.

The charges were dated August 1, were received on August 3rd by the accused, who were directed to appear for trial before the Executive Board on the evening of August 5. At the time fixed, all mentioned in the charges (except William McCoy, John Cloc, Fred LeMoine, Martin Sullivan, Stephen Olexa, Philip Salantis and John Lubovoy) appeared.

Various protests, objections and even motions of various kinds, were made by the accused. All objections were overruled. When Strauber, who had made one of the affidavits, was called as a witness, the accused objected to his presence and to his being a witness on various grounds, including the ground that he was no longer a member of the Union. The chairman ruled that Strauber would be a witness, whereupon all of the accused, except Max Welsh, left the room.

Strauber testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for two or three years before August 10, 1938, and financial secretary of the Building Service Employees' International unit of that Party. He described the holding of caucuses by the Unit in advance of membership meetings. He mentioned the names of a "steering committee" and described its

procedure. He described his duties as consisting of reading the Daily Worker and Communist pamphlets and distributing them to members of the Unit and their friends. He described the punishment for not adhering to the party line.

(Strauber said he did not know Max Welsh, who was later found not guilty.)

After hearing Dr. Henry R. Linville, President of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers from 1916 to 1935, the Executive Board found that all of the members who had been present and who left the hearing (and in addition apparently Cioc and McCoy) were guilty of the charges and they were expelled from the Local. It was moved that their names be given to the F.B.I.

Martin Sullivan and Stephen Olexa who were present were later tried by the Board and expelled. McLean and Kucuiwa were later reinstated. John Cioc who was not present was exonerated. Fred LeMoine who was not present at the meeting was tried before the Executive Board and found not guilty on the charges preferred against him but was censured for refusing to divulge the names of Communists.

At the membership meeting of August 7, two nights after the trial, at which meeting the expelled members were denied admission, there was some objection to the expulsions. The so-called stenographic report of the meeting which is obviously incomplete, records that the minutes were accepted unanimously. The Recording Secretary's minutes state, however, that the report was accepted "by an overwhelming majority vote" after a debate on the question of accepting the minutes.

On August 14, the expelled members filed an appeal to the President of the Local on six grounds. This appeal was denied on October, 1940.

Since the expulsions, the expelled members have carried on a vigorous campaign, attacking the expulsions and the administration of the Local through the distribution of pamphlets under the name of "Committee for the Defense of the Expelled Members of Local 32-E". The pamphlets have attacked Schwarz, Lewis, Tafuri and Cammarata as "stooges" of Scalise, and on other grounds implying mismanagement and financial irregularity.

Most of the expelled members work in certain cooperative apartment houses where it is alleged only Communists can secure positions. These members have not lost their jobs. No expelled member except Olexa has lost his job as a result of the expulsions.

Best Available Copy
Democracy involves, first, and most important, the spiritual affirmation of faith that all men are created equal; second, an economic system which will encourage the existence and spreading of that affirmation or faith; and third, the mechanical means of creating and spreading such a system through political machinery, universal suffrage, and the like.

The dictators have been successful to date because they have advocated dynamic principles resulting in a world revolution. This world revolution can be met by the democracies only by principles equally dynamic, the fundamental one of which should be that the democratic concept of freedom can never include the freedom to destroy freedom and hence democracy.

Totalitarian tactics of sabotage and obstruction, whether at membership meetings or elsewhere, militate against the working of democracy. The Communist, Fascist or Nazi has sole allegiance to his party, even though he pretend allegiance to the democratic ideal. Each will seek to use a union for ends inimical to the purposes for which unions are organized. When these ends are attained, the unions are done away with. Witness the abolishment of unions not only in Germany, Russia, and Italy, but as well in countries occupied by the dictators.

If the philosophy behind the so-called "Iams" signified only changes in the method of production and distribution of goods and represented nothing more than a belief in the equity, efficacy or necessity of such changes, the problem might be disregarded. This Committee certainly would not condemn any philosophy that fits into the frame of democratic processes.

Trade unionism is a method of altering the distribution of the national income. Its aim is to allocate to labor an increasing share of that income and by encouraging uniformity in wages to diminish the extent and importance of income variations and eliminate unhealthy competition between laboring men. No logical basis would exist for excluding the Communist, the Fascist, the Nazi from the trade union movement if their philosophy reflected like ends and if they utilized similar democratic means. By blunt avowals, however, they have proclaimed other objectives and excused essentially different tactics.

The followers of the dictatorships do not merely question the adequacy of democracy and chide its ineptitudes. They insist on the necessity of a dictatorship and scorn the enlightened liberties of speech, press and assembly in the same breath that they crave protection under them. They fashion and

refashion the party line to conform not with the consistent American foreign policy but with shifting alien policies. By averring that the end justifies the means, they find a general excuse for each particular dishonesty. By demanding an uncompromising loyalty to a single cause, they halt the healthy interplay of ideas which is one of the bases of a true democracy.

A Communist, Nazi or Fascist can no more be an honest trade unionist than he can be an honest employer, an honest liberal or a good citizen. Moralit is discarded as outworn class doctrine. The philosophy is such that their adherents can be nothing save Communists, Nazis or Fascists.

This Committee is of the opinion that the followers of those responsible for this world revolution should not be permitted to belong to the American Federation of Labor. Those who advocate beliefs or doctrines contrary to or those who belong to any organization or society which advocates beliefs or doctrines contrary to the democratic ideal as above defined, whether by word or by deed, should, in the opinion of this Committee, be excluded from membership in the American Federation of Labor.

In view of the foregoing, and other considerations, the Committee, considering the best interests and welfare of the International and the Locals and their respective memberships, makes the following recommendations:

1. Communists, Nazis and Fascists should not be permitted to belong to the International or any Local chartered by it. Since this recommendation may deprive those ruled ineligible of a livelihood and considering the risks and dangers which may be involved where an administration in power may endeavor to rid itself of an opposition on charges of Communism, Nazism, Fascism or any other un-American "ism", the Committee is of the opinion that where any member is brought on charges for such reasons, his trial should be conducted before a tribunal, the impartiality of which cannot be questioned. Such tribunal might properly be composed of three persons, one designated by the International, one designated by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and one designated by either the Chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board or the Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board.

2. Constitutions and By-laws of all of the Locals affiliated with the International should be revised so as to effectuate the foregoing recommendation.

3. The members of Local 2 mentioned on page 1 of this re
be tried on charges of being Communists.

4. Inasmuch as the Committee is not convinced that the e
members of Local 32-E were tried and expelled solely because of the
Communist activities, they, (other than Cioc, Kucuiva, LeMoine, M
Clexa and Welsh) should be re-tried on charges of being Communists.



Chad
62-33456-23, 24
NOT USED

March 8, 1935.

Indiana
Janitors in the Gary city schools walked out on strike
this morning. 88790

International
The janitors are members of the Building Service Employees'
Union, American Federation of Labor.

The direct cause of this strike is the failure of the union since January to get a new contract from the school board, because the new attorney general of Indiana, ruled that State, County and City governments cannot enter into union contracts or agreements.

About one hundred and thirty men both whites and negroes, are involved in this strike and all schools are closed.

According to some of the men involved it is believed the attitude of Frank G. Berg, Business Agent of the Union, has had a great deal to do with the walkout because he is quick tempered and cannot argue a question without getting mad.

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ETT:PM3

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. P. of L.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
New York File 100-33502.

Supervisor: W. T. Marchessault, Section #7
Case assigned to: J. J. Cole

Inspector CLEGG: The Bureau by letter dated December 20, 1944, requested the New York office to furnish pertinent information concerning Communist influence or control of the above-captioned union which might be available from the New York files. It does not appear that this has been given attention to date, and this should be done in the immediate future.

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M. B. CONROY
(W. T. Marchessault-Supervisor)

Comments noted and recommended action will be taken.

EX-6

INDEXED

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NOT RECORDED

Inspection Report
New York Office
June 22, 1945

Inspector M. B. Clegg

60 JUN 12 1945

Best Available Copy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

NY

FILE NO. 100-36592 AO

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 2 1945	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/26, 27, 7/9, 11, 13, 16/45	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. COLE
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION (A. F. of L.)			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Names and addresses of the 21 locals affiliated with the BSEIU in the NYC area set out, together with the names and Communist affiliations of their current officers. Informant advises Local #2, WINDOW CLEANERS, and Local #144, HOTEL FRONT SERVICE EMPLOYEES, are Communist controlled. Minor Communist infiltration in several other locals. BSEIU has approximately 60,000 members in the NYC area, about half of whom are in Local #32-B, BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES. Communists striving to secure control of Local #32-B for strategic and literature distribution purposes. Miscellaneous information re BSEIU, obtained from check of indices, set out.

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- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #62-33456.

Letter from Bureau dated December 20, 1944.

DETAILS:

This report was prepared in accordance with instructions, contained in referenced letter, directing the New York Field Division to report such information regarding

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Chicago 4 - New York		62-33456-27	RECORDED INDEXED EX-39
COPY IN FILE			

NY 100-36592

Communist infiltration into the BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION in the New York City area which was available from the indices and confidential informants of the New York Office.

The following list of the New York locals, together with their addresses and names of their current officers, was furnished by Confidential Informant T-1. The information regarding the Communist affiliation or sympathies of their officers was obtained from a review of the indices of the New York Field Division and from Confidential Informant T-1:

<u>LOCAL NO.</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>	<u>NAME & ADDRESS</u>
2	Orchard 4-1838	Window Cleaners 66 East 4 Street New York, N.Y.

OFFICERS

President,
Louis Berkowitz/(In a report
of Communist activity in
Locals #2 and #32-4 of the
BSEIU, furnished Milwaukee
Field Division 1. Identia
Informant T-2. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] was ident.

a Communist by a member of
Local 2 who was a former mem-
ber of the Communist Party.
BERKOWITZ also was designated
as a follower of Communist
Party principles, if not an
actual member of the party
by T-1.)

PETER V. SLAWUTA, Manager
(Signer of a 1942 Communist
Party Nominating Petition
for the NY State Elections)

NICKOLAS V. LUCHYTSKY, Business
Agent, (Designated by Con-
fidential Informant T-2 as a
member of the Communist Party
in Local 2. Also reported by
T-1 as a follower of CP
principles, if not an actual
member of the Party. On the
mailing list of the NY Con-
ference of Inalienable Rights
1941, a reported Communist
front organization.

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LOCAL NO. TELEPHONE NO.

NAME & ADDRESS

OFFICERS

32-A Circle 7-3750

Hotel Service Empl.
(Rooming House)
250 West 57 Street
New York, N.Y.

PETER BYRNE, President

ANDREW HANNIBAL, Secretary-Treasurer (Reported by several informants to be a member of the Executive Board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, reported Communist front organization. Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known^{b7D} to the Bureau, reported in 10/42 that HANNIBAL was an active supporter and sponsor of this Committee.)

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PETER TUTTLEY, Vice President
(Now on military leave)

32-B Pennsylvania
6-6511

Building Service Empl.
570 Seventh Avenue
New York

DAVID SULLIVAN, President
THOMAS SHORTMAN, Vice-President

ARTHUR HARKHAM, Treasurer
(In August, 1942, a reported CP front organization known as the Committee to Promote Unity of the Trade Union Movements of the US was formed urging complete labor unity between the US and Soviet Russia as well as Great Britain. This Committee was formed of A.F. of L. members in the NYC area to press the Executive Committee of the A.F. of L. into co-operating with the Soviet unions. ARTHUR HARKHAM, "Secretary-Treasurer, I-32-B" was listed as a member of this committee. HARKHAM also reported by Confidential Informant [redacted])

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LOCAL NO. TELEPHONE NO.

NAME & ADDRESS

OFFICERS

Informant T-1 as having shown certain Communist inclinations and sympathies.)

THOMAS G. ~~YOUNG~~, Secretary

THOMAS ~~LEWIS~~, President
(Listed as a member of the Committee to Promote Unity of the Trade Union Movements of the United Nations, a reported Communist front organization.)

GEORGE ~~COMMARATTA~~, Treasurer

HARRELL C. ~~GREEN~~, President

FRANK A. ~~BAILEY~~, Secretary-Treasurer.

LEWIS ~~SCHWARTZ~~, President
(Reported to be a member of the Committee to Promote Unity of the Trade Union Movements of the United Nations, a reported Communist front organization. One LEWIS SCHWARTZ sent a communication to Governor Dewey in 1943 urging the release of MORRIS N. ~~SCHAPPES~~, known Communist. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the President of Local 32-J.)

ABE ~~HELINEKOFF~~, Secretary-Treasurer (Attended dinner commemorating the 26th Anniversary of the Red Army, 2/21/44. On the mailing list of the NY Conference for Inalienable Rights in 1941.)

32-E Mott Haven
 9-3220

Building Service Help
215 East 149 St.
Bronx, NY

32-E University
 4-1025

Building Service Empl.
217 West 125 St.
New York

32-J Circle 5-4730

Office Cleaners Help
250 West 57 St.
New York, N.Y.

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LOCAL NO. TELEPHONE NO.

NAME & ADDRESS

OFFICERS

32-K Main 4-5645

Superintendents
26 Court Street
Brooklyn, NY

GEORGE TROY, President
(On the mailing list of the
NY Conference for Inalienable
Rights, 1941.)

JOSEPH M. MOORE, Secretary-
Treasurer.

54 Columbus 5-6556

Theatre & Amusement Empl.
711 Eight Avenue
New York City

JERRY CHAIKEN, President
ANTHONY CASSAR, Secretary-
Treasurer.

74 Bryant 9-4614

School & Library Empl.
570 Seventh Avenue
New York City

HOWARD BALLARD, President
PATRICK DONOHUE, Vice President
WILLIAM ROGERS, Treasurer

131 Longacre
5-7211

Ind. Window Cleaners
324 West 42 St.
New York City

SAM BAUMAN, President
PHILIP BREITMAN, Treasurer

144 Bryant 9-6172

Hotel Front Service Empl.
165 West 46 St.
New York City

JOHN GOODMAN, Secretary-
Treasurer (Regarded as a key
figure in the activities of the
CPA in the NY area, member of
the National Committee of the
International Labor Defense,
sponsor of the Negro Labor
Victory Committee, member of
the Executive Board of the
Queens County, CPA and of the
Forest Hills Club, CPA.)

FRANK McCONNEY, President
(Listed in the Daily Worker
of 1/29/43 as one of several
hundred labor leaders support
the TWU demands for wage in-
creases in their current
dispute. A majority of
persons listed in this are
are known Communists or Com-
sympathizers in the Trade Union
Movement. Is member of the

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LOCAL NO. TELEPHONE NO. NAME & ADDRESS

OFFICERS

Committee to Promote Unity of the Trade Union Movements of the United Nations, reported CP front organization. Reported by a confidential source of the Bureau to be a Communist member of Local 144 of the BSEIU.)

THOMAS MEYERS, Business Agent (One THOMAS MEYERS, believed identical, 325 West 75th Street, NYC, was transferred from the Industrial Section of the CP to the 7th AD Club, CP, 201 West 72nd Street, according to a highly confidential and reliable source who furnished this information on 10/28/43. Listed in Daily Worker as one of the labor leaders supporting the Transport Workers Union's demands. Individual by same name, possibly identical, requested executive clemency for EARL BROWDER. Identified by Confidential source of the Bureau as being Communist member of Local 144, BSEIU.)

STEVE O'DONNELL, Business Agent (Reported by a highly confidential and reliable source to have transferred from the Industrial Division of the CP to Queens County, CPA, 4/8/44. Subject of a closed Security Matter - X case file in the New York Field Division. Reported by an informant of the New York Field Division on 7/18/45 to have received second highest vote to represent the union at the forthcoming NY State CPA Convention.)

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LOCAL NO. TELEPHONE NO.

NAME & ADDRESS

OFFICERS

155 Pennsylvania
6-4614

Exterminators &
Fumigators
202 West 40th Street
New York City

JOHN SPEUBEN, Business Agent
(Regarded as a key figure in
the activities of the CPA by
the New York Field Division.
Known Communist and frequent
contact of CPA officials in
the New York area. Reported
by informant of the New York
Field Division on 7/18/45 to
have received the highest vote
to represent the union at the
forthcoming NY State CPA
Convention.)

DANIEL KAVANAUGH, President
GEORGE CRAWFORD, Vice President
WILLIAM KENNEDY, Treasurer

164 Pennsylvania
6-4615

Office and Loft Supers.
225 West 34th Street
New York City

FRANK NELSON, President

WILLIAM E. GUNTHER, Treasurer
(One WILLIAM GUNTHER, possibly
identical, is on the mailing
list of the New York Conference
for Inalienable Rights, 1941.)

176 Circle 6-3700

Licensed Ushers &
Ticket Takers
840 Eighth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

JAMES McCOURT, President
(One JAMES J. McCOURT,
Richmond Hill, believed
identical, was reported by an
informant of the New York Field
Division to be head of the
Citizens League against
Communism.)

WILLIAM SANDERS, Secretary
(One WILLIAM SANDERS, 223 Lennox
Road, Brooklyn, possibly
identical, is reported by a
confidential informant of the
New York Field Division to be
a member of the Kings County
Communist Party.)

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<u>LOCAL NO.</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>	<u>NAME & ADDRESS</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>
177	Triangle 5-3483	Special Officers & Guards 76 Court Street Brooklyn, New York	FRANK BROWN, President MAURICE ZUCKERMAN, Secretary CHARLES ALCHERMES, Treasurer
178	Circle 6-3956	Ball Parks, Stadium & Vendors 236 West 55th Street New York City	BARNY WEISMAN, President BERNARD JONES, Treasurer
219	Atwater 9-1759	Apartment House Superintendents 169 East 86th Street New York City	JOHN McMILLAN, Treasurer HAROLD SKILTON, President
232	Evergreen 4-7360	Ind. Window Cleaners 896 Park Avenue Brooklyn, New York	SAM SCHMETTERLING, President MAX SCHWARTZ, Secretary- Treasurer (Numerous Communist references in the New York Field Division to individuals by this name, none of which can be specifically identified with this individual.)
271	Ravenswood 9-4679	Ind. Window Cleaners 2095 Morris Avenue Bronx, New York	JACK GLASSMAN, President
273	Murray Hill 2-5754	Private Property Protectors 299 Madison Avenue New York City	MAX BROWN, Treasurer (One MAX BROWN, possibly identical, 275 West 140th Street, New York City, signed the 1942 election petition of the Communist Party.) JAMES DAURSO, President
276	Call Mr. DeKonning Hempstead 7138.	Race Track Employees	ANTHONY COSTALDO, President

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Confidential Informant T-1, who is familiar with the organizational set up of the BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION and the officers thereof, advised on interview that Local 2, WINDOW CLEANERS, and Local 144, HOTEL FRONT SERVICE EMPLOYEES, were the only two locals in the New York City area controlled by the Communists. He stated that the Communist wheel horses in Local 2 were NICKOLAS LUCHYTSKY and LOUIS BERKOWITZ, both of whom had been strongly intrenched in the management of that local for many years. Confidential Informant T-1 stated that numerous attempts had been made to oust LUCHYTSKY and BERKOWITZ from control of this local with negative results. He stated that as long as they retained their hold over this local it would continue to follow the Communist Party line. This informant advised that under their leadership this local supported numerous Communist causes and front organizations in the New York City area and was a source of embarrassment to the International Office of the BSEIU and the New York Building Service Council.

In regard to Local 144, HOTEL FRONT SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Confidential Informant T-1 stated that JOHN GOODMAN, Secretary and Treasurer of this union, had complete control over the officers and policies of the union, and was regarded as an ardent and known Communist. He stated that the President, FRANK McCONNERY, was nothing but a figure head in the union and did as he was told by GOODMAN. This informant identified STEVE O'DONNELL and JOHN STEUBEN, Business Agents of this local, as active Communists and right hand men of JOHN GOODMAN. He stated that the whole management of the union, from the president on down to the business agents and most of the shop stewards, was in the hands of Communists or Communist sympathizers. The union supported numerous Communist causes and front organizations in the New York City area.

An investigation conducted by the New York Field Division regarding JOHN GOODMAN has substantiated these allegations and it is known that JOHN GOODMAN is a frequent contact of ROSE WORTIS, A.F. of L. Trade Union Director of the Communist Party, and a close associate of JAY RUBIN, President of the Hotel Trades Council and designated by informants as food commissioner of the Communist Party. Local 144 obtains its publicity through the Hotel and Club Voice Official Publication of Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. An article appearing in the December 9, 1944, issue of this publication reflected that NORMA SLATTERY, shop delegate from the RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, represented Local 144 at the Conference held by the Committee of Women of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP. The indices of the New York Office fail to reflect any information regarding NORMA SLATTERY.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that there was minor Communist infiltration in several other locals of the BSEIU in the New York

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City area. He stated that there was no fear of any other local falling under Communist domination at the present time. He added that a concerted drive was in progress at the present time by the Communists to secure control of Local 32-B, the largest local in the BSEIU. Local 32-B has a membership of a little over 30,000 individuals which is over half of the 60,000 members of the Building Service Employees International Union in the New York City area. According to this informant, the Communists were eager to obtain control of 32-B so that they could distribute their Communist literature and propaganda throughout office buildings in the metropolitan area in New York City. He said that repeated attempts have been made by the Communists to distribute this literature through members of Local 32-B, but that in most cases these activities had been successfully curtailed by the management of this local. He said that the Communists, lead by JAY RUBIN, the Hotel Trades Council president, had spent thousands of dollars attempting to elect officers in 32-B and were attempting to influence ARTHUR HARCKHAM, Treasurer, to become the Communist leader in this local. He stated that he believed HARCKHAM to be liberal minded and did not believe that he was a member of the Communist Party, although he seemed at times to sympathize with Communist aims.

Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the writer with a copy of the "BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEE", official monthly magazine of the BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION. He also furnished the writer with the "BUILDING SERVICE", monthly magazine of Local 32-B.

Regarding the consolidation and dropping of certain locals, Confidential Informant T-1 stated that Local 95, INDIVIDUAL WINDOW CLEANERS, is now known as Local 131. Local 135, WARDROBE AND CHECKROOM ATTENDANTS has been consolidated with Local 144, HOTEL FRONT SERVICE EMPLOYEES. Local 149, DOMESTIC WORKERS, is no longer affiliated with the BSEIU.

The following information concerning the BSEIU was obtained from the indices checked in the New York Field Division:

The Bureau transmitted by letter dated September 12, 1942, a copy of a report received from an unknown outside source entitled "New York A.F. of L. Leaders ask A.F. of L. Council for International Labor Unity." The report set out a list of alleged Communist controlled A.F. of L. unions and leaders who published a demand of the Executive Board of the A.F. of L. for labor unity with the Soviet Union as well as Great Britain. Under the heading, Building Service Employees International Union, the following unions and officers were listed:

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Local 2, Window Cleaners Union,
JACK KOLOSSO, Secretary and Manager

Local 32-A, THOMAS LEWIS, President.

Local 32-J, LEWIS SCHWARTZ, President
A. MUNCWITZ, Delegate

Local 54, JERRY CHAIKEN, President.

Local 94, LAWRENCE LYNCH, President

Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees Union,
FRANK MCCONNEY, President; JOHN GOODMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer

Local 164, JAMES FARLEY, Business Manager

Local 266, BERNARD DEKOFF, President

The Bureau by letter dated January 18, 1940, transmitted a copy of an anonymous letter dated January 15, 1940, addressed to the Bureau postmarked New York, New York. The letter which was signed "Dulce et Decorum est" was largely irrational and called for an investigation of Local 32-B and its president, BAMBRICK. The letter stated that the local was full of Communist Bund members and alien enemies in this country.

Confidential Informant T-3 was present during a conversation on September 8, 1943, between SHIRLEY (Fields) and MARTIN (Young), the industrial section of the Communist Party. SHIRLEY asked MARTIN to take care of the (Local) 144 meeting today and take up with JOHNNY GOODMAN the prospect of turning the meeting into a second front rally. MARTIN said JOHNNY had an appointment with ROSE WORTIS at 5:30 P.M. and SHIRLEY said he'd have to call it off to attend his local meeting to which MARTIN agreed.

The Bureau by letter dated May 12, 1942, and Confidential Informant T-4 furnished a list of trade unionists who requested executive clemency for EARL BROWDER. This list included twenty-two members of Local 144, BSEIU, including the names of current officers listed previously in this report.

The INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE issued a press release dated August 6, 1940, reflecting that the Bronx Local of the BUILDING SERVICE

NY 100-36592

EMPLOYEES UNION, (Local 32-B), ordered the expulsion today of twenty-six alleged Communists after a secret trial, featured by testimony revealing boring in tactics, those found guilty of Communist affiliation. Local President, THOMAS LEWIS, announced that the names of those may be sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the International Offices of the A.F. of L.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NY 100-36592

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the
report of Special Agent John J. Cole, New York, AUG 2 1945
are as follows:

T-1 -

T-2 -

T-3 -

T-4 -



b7D

Cc
CHD:rol

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

63057

ml
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-33456-28
Date: November 7, 1945

EX-118 To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
Washington, DC

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A. F. of L.

Information has been received that Ward Coley, a business agent for the Building Service Employees International Union, A. F. of L., Seattle, Washington, who also is reported to be one of the most active Communist trade unionists in that area, recently discussed a resolution regarding the poll tax question with Henry P. Huff, Chairman of the Northwest District of the Communist Party. The resolution which was to be passed by Coley and thereafter directed to Secretary of State Byrnes and all elected representatives from the State of Washington, was said to request that right of people of the South to vote without payment of a poll tax be placed on the agenda of the United Nations Organization as one of the unsolved problems of democracy.

This is being furnished in order that you might be aware of the original source of the resolution in the event a communication of this nature has been received.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

NOV 8 1945 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

Best Available Copy

October 19, 1945

SAC, Seattle

COMMUNIST PARTY, 12th DISTRICT,
SEATTLE FIELD DIVISION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

63058

As a matter of possible interest to the Bureau, the following information was reported by Confidential Informant SL-1-2 on October 19, 1945:

WED COLBY, Business Agent of the Building Service Employees Union and one of the most active Communist Trade Union leaders in Seattle, conferred with HENRY P. LUST, Chairman of the Northwest District of the Communist Party, upon a resolution to be passed by the Building Service Employees Union. This resolution, to be directed to Secretary of State HERRING and the elected representatives of the State of Washington, asked that the right of people in the U. S. to vote without payment of a poll tax be placed upon the agenda of the United Nations as one of the unresolved problems of democracy. HENRY LUST agreed with COLBY that it was a good idea, and COLBY indicated that the resolution would be submitted to his membership.

CLM:th
100-63058

cc (6-92)

RECORDED

EX-1

62-33456-38
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 9 1945
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

88785

CIO-AFL Unionists Aid Marshall Field Pickets

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Non-striking members of AFL and CIO unions today refused to cross the picket line of A. Building Service Employees Union strikers at the Marshall Field & Co. Department Store.

More than 2,000 maintenance workers entered the third day of their strike here today as U. S. conciliators sought to get action on the union's demand.

Martin Heckman, international representative of the union, said the workers demand a 65-cent minimum wage with a 15 percent increase for all employees. The current minimum is \$20 a week for 40 and 42 hours.

Local 212, which called the strike, includes maintenance men, elevator operators, electricians and kitchen workers.

Heckman reported that the walkout was ordered after the company "refused to comply with written promises to submit disputes to the War Labor Board."

He said that the company had failed to grant the union's wage demands in more than a year of negotiations.

62-33456A

62-33456-29
NOT RECORDED

INDEXED

98

NOV 28 1945

This is a clipping from
page _____ of the
DAILY WORKER

Date _____

Clipped at the Seat of
Government

NOV 28 1945

RECORDED

EX-61

SAC, Seattle

May 7, 1947

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Building Service Employees
International Union
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to your letter dated April 4, 1947, transmitting one roll of 35 mm. Agfa Photo-record film pertaining to the above captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, one enlarged print has been made of each exposure and they are being forwarded together with the film to your office under separate registered cover.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCR:HWP

Krup

62 MAY 16 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 4, 1947

FROM : SAC, Seattle

SUBJECT: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION
INTERNAL SECURITY - ~~C~~

63056

Attention Mechanical Section

There is being forwarded under separate cover a roll of 35 millimeter Agfa photo-record film taken on this date by Special Agents JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND and GEORGE H. ASDELL of the following:

1. Term paper, University of Washington, captioned "Educating New Union Members as Related to Experiences of Building Service Employees International Union, Local No. 6", by CHARLES P. LARROWE dated January, 1947.
2. Term paper captioned "Seattle Labor School and its Role in the Community" by FELIX A. MONTES, University of Washington, January, 1947.

It is requested that instant film be developed and that one enlargement of each frame be prepared and furnished the Seattle Field Division.

cc 100-17814
package

GHA:ph

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

216

15 APR 9 1947

EX-72

Deleted Copy Sent C.P. Larrowe
by Letter Dated 6-23-76
Per FOIA Request

Ack. Mech. Sec.

MAY 9 1947

b7E

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1947

FROM : SAC, Seattle

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F. of L.,
LOCAL 6, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The purpose of this communication is to advise the Bureau that there presently exists fractional difficulty within Local 6 at Seattle, Washington, arising over the request made by International Vice President JESS FLETCHER of the union for an audit of the books and records thereof, so as to account for approximately \$34,000.00.

Immediately upon receiving the information relating to the request made by FLETCHER to WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE, General President of the Building Service Employees Union, for an audit of the books of Local 6, the Communist officers of the said local, namely; BILL DOBBINS, President, MERWIN COLE, Secretary, and WARD SOLEY, Vice President; preferred charges against FLETCHER alleging anti-union activity in that he, FLETCHER, allegedly settled a dispute between the union and the Hotel Employees Association at a less wage rate than was originally requested by the union.

A reliable informant of this office advised that at a meeting of the said union on May 12, 1947, JESS FLETCHER appeared before the membership and charged that the officers of the said union as herein above mentioned, were taking dictation from the Communist Party and that he, FLETCHER, desired to be heard on the charges that they preferred against him. This informant advises that this matter will be considered the initial stage of a fight that will be made to wrest control of Local 6 from the Communists therein.

It might be indicated here that FLETCHER stepped down as President of Local 6 to assume the International Vice Presidency of the said union during the latter part of 1945. Upon relinquishing his office as president of Local 6, FLETCHER was replaced as chairman of the Northwest Joint Council of the Building Service Employees Union by ERNEST OLSON of Tacoma Local No. 38, who is a well-known Communist.

Another informant of this office has advised that Mr. ALFRED GORDON, a member of Local 6, has furnished an affidavit to FLETCHER charging that he, GORDON, was solicited to join the Communist Party at a meeting of the Building Service Employees Union by WARD COLEY, and that he paid dues in the Communist Party to OLGA SHOCK, a female employee of the said union.

COPIES DESTROYED
848 SEP 23 1964

EX-50

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31 MAY 24 1947

162-33456-31

Director, FBI

May 17, 1947

The developments in this matter will be followed through reliable informants in this office and should evidence or information of value be developed that might be of interest to the Bureau, the same will be promptly relayed to it.

[redacted]
[redacted] a former confidential
national defense informant of the Seattle office.

b7D

JPM:sc
[redacted]

b7E

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - United States Government

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

December 19, 1947

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
UNION, LOCAL 6
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

63054

Referring to the letter of this office to the Bureau, dated May 17, 1947, wherein it was stated that JESS FLETCHER, Vice-President of the International of this union, had preferred charges against the local officers thereof, you will please find enclosed herewith "Order Taking Active Supervision over the Affairs of Local 6, B.S.E.I.U. and Appointing a Trustee and Assistant to Take Charge of and Control the Affairs of said Local Pursuant to Article VII, Sections 9 of the Constitution of the said B.S.E.I.U."

This Order removed from office the Communist officials, to wit: WILLIAM K. DOBBINS, President; WARD COLEY, Vice-President; MERWIN L. COLE, Secretary.

Since the issuance of this order the Trustee appointed by President WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE has removed from office Communist Business Agents HARVEY JACKINS and WILLIAM ZIEGNER, and FAIR TAYLOR, Editor of The Guardian, the official organ of the Seattle Local of the B.S.E.I.U., a Communist, has been asked to resign.

It is interesting to note from a review of the enclosed Order that the officers of this organization diverted without the approval of the union monies to finance the campaigns of Communists seeking public office. The said Order indicates that the evidence adduced at the hearing disclosed evidence that AL BARNES, HUGH DELACY and THOMAS RABBITT have been identified as being active Communists and that the records of the union reveal that in addition to contributions to the campaigns of these individuals contributions were also made toward the campaigns of TERRY PETTUS and WILLIAM ZIEGNER, both Communists, as well as to the campaign of Rev. BENJAMIN DAVIS. The new Trustee has ordered all contributions heretofore made by Local No. 6 to the Communist-dominated, controlled and operated Pacific Northwest Labor School to cease. On Pages 22 and 23 of the enclosure to the Bureau will be found a list of the contributions made by this organization to Communist and Communist front organizations.

NOTE: The enclosure herewith as described above was furnished to this office by [redacted] on December 1, 1947.

JEM:con

Encl.

ENCL

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22 DEC 29 1947

EX-82

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ENCLOSURE

62-33456-32

62-33456-32

Enc to the Bureau

RE: BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 6
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

"Order Taking Active Supervision over the Affairs of Local 6, B.S.E.I.U., etc"

62-33456-32

Order Taking Active Supervision

OVER THE

Affairs of Local 6, B.S.E.I.U.

AND

Appointing a Trustee and Assistant to Take
Charge of and Control the Affairs of said
Local Pursuant to Article VII, Sections 9
(a) to (f) Inclusive of the Constitution
and By-Laws of the B.S.E.I.U.

Building Service Employees' International Union
Principle Office: 130 North Wells Street
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS



*Enclosure
TO Bureau*

Building Service Employees' International Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

Principle Office: 130 North Wells Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE

General President

130 North Wells Street

Franklin 5229

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. COOPER

Secretary-Treasurer

212 West Wisconsin Avenue

Broadway 2977

MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

ORDER TAKING ACTIVE SUPERVISION OVER THE AFFAIRS OF LOCAL 6, B.S.E.I.U., AND APPOINTING A TRUSTEE AND ASSISTANT TO TAKE CHARGE OF AND CONTROL THE AFFAIRS OF SAID LOCAL PUR- SUANT TO ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 9 (a) TO (f) INCLUSIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE B.S.E.I.U.

To all Officers and Members of Local 6, and
Northwest Joint Council #3, B.S.E.I.U.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The undersigned, William L. McFetridge, General President of the Building Service Employees International Union, A. F. of L., having received information and having information which leads me to believe that the officers of Local 6, B.S.E.I.U. are incompetent, and that said Local Union or organization is not being conducted for the benefit of the trade, and that said Local Union and its said officers have repeatedly violated the provisions of the International Constitution and the Constitution and By-Laws of said Local 6 and of the International Union in that said officers of said Local 6 have permitted, encouraged and atrociously participated in the wrongful expenditure of monies of the local union and of the members contrary to and in violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Local and International Union as demonstrated from evidence under oath in the cases of charges against Fletcher as well as the case involving charges against Dobbins, Coley and Cole, and because of the finding of the undersigned in the decision of the latter case, a copy of which is part hereof, and prompted by the request of more than 1500 members of Local 6 as evidenced by a petition, a copy of which is attached, that there is chaos and unfair and non-union practices going on in the said Local by certain of its officers and members.

By virtue of these facts and other facts which have come to my knowledge, I find that the acts, activities and conduct of said officers of said Local 6 demonstrate that said officers are incompetent and that said Local is not being conducted for the benefit of

the trade, and that said officers and said Local Union have violated Sections of the International Constitution and of the Local Constitution and By-Laws.

Because of violations of Sections of the International and Local Constitutions, I, as General President, do herewith take active supervision over the affairs of Local 6.

Now, therefore I do herewith appoint Arthur Hare as Trustee to take charge of and control the affairs of said Local 6, and I further do herewith appoint him as my assistant to take active supervision over the affairs of said Local as my agent and on my behalf, pursuant to Article VII, Section 9 (a) to (f) inclusive of the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Union.

This order shall become effective immediately, and the said Trustee and Assistant Arthur Hare shall exercise all powers and duties as provided for in Article VII, Section 9 (a) to (f) inclusive of the International Constitution and By-Laws.

I direct and urge all officers and members of said Local 6 to aid and cooperate with the said Arthur Hare in the carrying out of his duties hereunder as provided in the International Constitution and By-Laws, so that the affairs of said Local 6 may be so adjusted in the interest of said Local and the membership thereof, and in the interest of the International Union that said Arthur Hare may recommend that self-government be restored to said Local 6 as soon as is reasonably possible.

Said officers of said Local 6 or any of them or said Local 6 itself, if dissatisfied with this order or decision, may appeal from it in writing within ten (10) days from receipt hereof to the General Executive Board. Said General Executive Board will grant any such appellant a full hearing within thirty (30) days from the receipt hereof as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Union.

This order shall remain in full force and effect for a period not to exceed six (6) months from the date hereof, unless the conditions in the Local shall have corrected themselves at an earlier date, at which time I shall vacate this order.

Fraternally yours,
William L. McFetridge
General President,
B. S. E. I. U.

Dated: November 14, 1947.

Brother Arthur Hare is a member in good standing of Local 250, B.S.E.I.U.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARGES
FILED AGAINST

W. K. DOBBINS, WARD COLEY AND MERWIN L. COLE
DECISION OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

CHARGES

Charges were filed against W. K. Dobbins, Ward Coley and Merwin L. Cole, by Jess Fletcher, an International Vice-President of the Building Service Employees' International Union and a member in good standing in Local 6 of the Building Service Employees' International Union. The charges specifically allege:

- "(1) Merwin L. Cole refused, as Secretary of said Local No. 6, to permit me to examine the financial affairs and books and records of said Local, of which I was a member in good standing;
- "(2) He knowingly and wilfully refused to obey an order of the General President directing him to cease and desist from any activity pertaining to Local No. 244 of the Building Service Employees' International Union, although repeatedly requested to do so;
- (3) He did, in violation of the International Constitution and the orders and directions of the General President, interfere with and participate in the affairs of said Local No. 244 and other local unions;
- "(4) He did interfere with the lawful acts, duties and activities of the Undersigned as International Vice President concerning organization and dealings with local unions within the territory assigned to him as International Vice President;
- (5) As Secretary of said Northwest Joint Council, he used that office as a shield to cover his acts and activities designed to interfere with the duties and orders of the International Union and its officers;
- (6) He has repeatedly been guilty of abuses of fellow members and officers, including the undersigned, by written and oral communications and in the meeting hall, all for the purpose of carrying out his own schemes and designs and not in the best interests of the International Union and Local No. 6;
- (7) He misappropriated the funds of Local No. 6 and of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, and frequently donated or permitted such funds to be donated to the Communist Party, Communist Party front organizations and other subversive societies, associations and publications;
- "(8) He conspired with W. K. Dobbins, the President, and Ward Coley, Vice President, respectively, of Local No.

6; to force me to resign as President of Local No. 6 and as President of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, and also conspired to cause charges to be filed against me by members of Local No. 6; and

- (9) By his acts and conduct aforesaid he violated the International Constitution and By-Laws, particularly Article VII, Sections 1, 2 and 10, Article VIII, Article XV, Sections 1 and 2, Article XVI, Sections 4 (a) and (b), and in addition thereto he violated Article V, Section 2 of the Constitution of Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and Article VII (formerly Article VIII) of the Constitution of Local No. 6 (relating to expenditures of funds)?

"(1) W. K. Dobbins has repeatedly been guilty of abuses of fellow members and officers, including the undersigned, by written and oral communications and in the meeting hall, all for the purpose of carrying out his own schemes and designs and not in the best interests of the International Union and Local No. 6;

- (2) He caused and approved the misappropriation of the funds of Local No. 6 and of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, frequently donating or permitting such funds to be donated to the Communist Party, Communist Party front organizations and other subversive societies, associations and publications;

(3) He conspired with Merwin L. Cole, the Secretary, and Ward Coley, the Vice President, respectively, of Local No. 6 to force me to resign as President of Local No. 6 and as President of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, and also conspired with them to cause charges to be filed against me by members of Local No. 6; and

- (4) By his acts and conduct aforesaid he violated the International Constitution and By-Laws, particularly Article XV, Section 1 and 2, Article XVI, Section 4 (a) and (b), and in addition thereto he violated Article V, Section 2 of the Constitution of Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and Article VII (formerly Article VIII) of the Constitution of Local No. 6 (relating to expenditures of funds)."

"(1) Ward Coley has repeatedly been guilty of abuses of fellow members and officers, including the undersigned, by written and oral communications and in the meeting hall, all for the purpose of carrying out his own schemes and designs and not in the best interests of the International Union and Local No. 6;

- (2) He caused and approved the misappropriation of the funds of Local No. 6, frequently donating or permitting such funds to be donated to the Communist Party,

Communist Party front organizations and other subversive societies, associations and publications;

- (3) He conspired with Merwin L. Cole, the Secretary, and W. K. Dobbins, the President, respectively, of Local No. 6 to force me to resign as President of Local No. 6 and also conspired with them to cause charges to be filed against me by members of Local No. 6; and
- (4) By his acts and conduct aforesaid he violated the International Constitution and By-Laws, particularly Article XV, Section 1 and 2, Article XVI, Section 4 (a) and (b), and in addition thereto he violated Article VII (formerly Article VIII) of the Constitution of Local No. 6 (relating to expenditures of funds)."

Pursuant to a stipulation entered into between the parties, and in order to induce the General President to hear the case personally and not appoint a hearing officer pursuant to the provisions of the International Constitution and By-Laws, the following stipulation was entered into which was introduced in evidence at the hearing and marked Exhibit 3:

"STIPULATION

WHEREAS, Jess Fletcher, an International Vice-President, Building Service Employees' International Union, has filed charges with the International Union against Merwin L. Cole, W. K. Dobbins, and Ward Coley, and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to stipulate concerning the procedure to be employed in trying said charges for the purpose of expediting the hearing and determination of the same,

IT IS THEREFORE STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between Samuel Bassett, attorney for Jess Fletcher, complainant, and Robert Finley, attorney for William Dobbins, Merwin L. Cole and Ward Coley, against whom charges have been filed as officers and members of Local No. 6 and Northwest Joint Council No. 3 of the Building Service Employees' International Union, (Ward Coley not charged as to any acts or activity in relation to Northwest Joint Council No. 3), that the following shall be the procedure at the hearing on said charges, which hearing will be held in the City of Seattle, Washington, by the General President, William L. McFetridge, in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Union, at a place designated by him. The hearing is to commence on the 30th day of September, 1947. The following stipulations are made in lieu of the witnesses appearing in person, and their testimony is to be considered as though they had appeared in person:

1. The typewritten record of the proceedings which were held on charges filed by seventeen members of Local No. 6 against Jess Fletcher, and heard by L. B. Sulgrove as hearing officer designated by General President William L. McFetridge, shall be introduced in evidence in support of or to refute the charges in the instant case and shall be used and considered by General President William L. McFetridge as a whole in consideration of his decision in the instant case.
2. There shall be introduced in evidence and without objection the audit made at the request of the International Union of Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and Local No. 6, and there shall be admitted in evidence, without objection, an audit made by Rettig and Mullally of Local No. 6 and Northwest Joint Council No. 3, at the request of Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and Local No. 6.
3. The attorneys for the respective parties shall, for the purpose of particularization, point out sections of the record which they desire specifically to call to the attention of the hearing officer but this shall not in any way diminish any other thing that appears in the record and shall not be construed as a waiver of any other part of the said record.
4. Within the period of two successive hearing days, either party may present additional oral or documentary evidence respecting the above charges. New or additional evidence shall be first presented on behalf of the charges before the defendants shall proceed with their oral or documentary evidence. The time consumed shall be deducted from the allowable period hereinafter specified.
5. The allotted time for the purpose of presenting additional oral or documentary evidence shall be one hearing day of not more than seven (7) hours to be used by the respondents to the charges to present their additional testimony, and one hearing day of not more than seven (7) hours shall be used on behalf of Jess Fletcher to reply to such evidence.
6. The hearing officer may, in the interest of both parties, request each of the parties to submit any other evidence that may be material to the issues or to answer any questions.
7. At the conclusion of the hearing, either party may, if they desire, present a single affidavit to cover matters not touched upon or not fully covered in the hearing or contained in the record heretofore introduced, within a period of ten (10) days, and the other party may reply to such matters within an additional ten (10) days of

the service of the affidavit. Each party shall serve a copy of the affidavit upon the other party within the time required.

8. The International Union will have a wire recording machine taking the testimony of any oral witnesses presented at the hearing at its own expense, and either party may have transcription made of the recording at their own expense.
9. At the conclusion of the hearing, both sides shall have the privilege of arguing their case for a period of not more than one and one-half (1½) hours each.
10. The General President, as hearing officer, may make all necessary rules and orders pertaining to the hearing as may from time to time be necessary.

s/ Samuel B. Bassett,
Attorney for Jess Fletcher

s/ Robert C. Finley,
Attorney for W. K. Dobbins,
Merwin L. Cole,
Ward Coley.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 8th day of September, 1947"

Pursuant to the stipulation and, in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Union, a hearing was held at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, on September 30 and October 1, 1947. At the hearing all parties in dispute attended and were represented by their own attorneys. At the opening of the hearing, R. G. Finley, Esq., attorney for W. K. Dobbins, Ward Coley and Merwin L. Cole, filed a written motion to dismiss or strike all charges not clearly and specifically involving an offense against the International organization as provided in Article XVI of the International Constitution. The charges filed against Dobbins, Coley and Cole, hereinafter referred to as respondents, charged that by their acts and conducts they violated the International Constitution and By-Laws, particularly Article VIII, Sections 1, 2 and 10, which provide as follows:

Section 1, in effect, provides that the General President shall act to the best of his ability in furthering the interests of the organization and have general supervision over the affairs of the International which shall be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, and the General President shall have power to appoint assistants to carry on his work if he deems it necessary.

Section 2 provides:

- "(a) He shall decide on all points of law or grievances submitted to him by Local Unions or the membership thereof, subject to appeal to the General Executive Board, or next convention.

(b) When the General President makes a decision or orders a Local Union or a member or officer to observe the laws and they, or any of them, refuses, they shall be subject to suspension or in the case of a Local Union, shall be subject to suspension or revocation of the charter by the General Executive Board.

(c) In case of dispute between a Local Union and employers the General President shall do all in his power to assist the Local Union in carrying out their object. He shall work with the Local Union as far as he deems it advisable and consistent with his judgment as to how the dispute may be settled, and in case the majority of the members of the Local Union disagree with the International President, the matter shall be referred to the General Executive Board, at which time the Local Union officers shall have a right to appear before the Board and state their case. The General President shall be without vote in a case of this kind."

Section 10 provides:

" He shall have general supervision over the work of organization throughout the jurisdiction, and shall have power to appoint deputy organizers in such localities as shall appear to be in the best interest of the organization, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board."

They were further charged with violating Article XV, Sections 1 and 2, which provide as follows:

" No member of this International Union shall injure the interests of another directly or indirectly."

" No member of this International shall injure the interests of another by undermining him in price or wage or any other act which would jeopardize a member's office or standing."

They were further charged with violating Article XVI, Section 4 (a) and (b), which provide as follows:

"(a) The basis for charges against members, Local Unions, Joint Councils or officers, for which he, she or it shall stand trial, shall, among other things consist of the following:

(1) Violation of any specific provision of the Constitution.

(2) Violation of the oath of loyalty to the Local and the International:

(3) Violation of the oath of office.

- (4) Gross disloyalty, or conduct unbecoming a member.
 - (5) If an officer, gross inefficiency which shall hinder and impair the interests of the Local or of the International.
 - (6) Misappropriation.
 - (7) Secession, or fostering the same.
 - (8) Abuse of fellow members and officers by written or oral communication.
 - (9) Abuse of fellow members or officers in the meeting hall.
 - (10) Activities which tend to bring the Local or the International into disrepute.
 - (11) Disobedience to the regulations, rules, mandates and decrees of the Local or of the International.
- (b) And for such other acts and conduct which shall be considered inconsistent with the duties, obligations and fealty of a member of a trade union, and for violation of sound trade union principles."

They were further charged with violating Article V, Section 2 of the Constitution of the Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and Article VII (formerly Article III) of the Constitution of Local 6 (relating to expenditures of funds).

An examination of the International Constitution and the charges, in addition to the fact that this hearing was held pursuant to a written stipulation outlining procedure and methods and who shall hear the charges as agreed to by and between the parties in Exhibit 3, heretofore quoted, the motion to dismiss and strike charges is hereby overruled.

In making this decision, I have read and have taken into consideration approximately 1326 pages of testimony and arguments, in addition to innumerable written exhibits, and in making the following decision, the comment, where it refers to specific testimony and exhibits, is not intended to exclude any other evidence that appears in the record and which I did take into consideration in arriving at a decision. But the cited evidence in this decision is merely for the purpose of illustrating by a small portion of the evidence why I arrived at these findings.

With respect to the charges against Merwin L. Cole, as to paragraphs 2 and 3, which deal with the fact that he refused to obey an order of the General President directing him to cease and desist from activities pertaining to Local 244 and that he did interfere with and participate in the affairs of Local 244 in violation of the International Constitution, I find that the complainant, Jess Fletcher, did not sustain the burden of proving these charges, and,

therefore, charges numbered 2 and 3 against Merwin L. Cole are hereby dismissed.

Paragraph 7 of the charges against Cole, and paragraph 2 of the charges against Dobbins and Coley are identical, and cover the same subject matter. They charge that each of the individuals above named caused and approved the misappropriation of funds of Local 6, frequently donating and permitting such funds to be donated to the Communist Party, Communist Party front organizations, and other subversive societies, associations and publications.

It is undisputed in the evidence and although Dobbins, Coley and Cole each testified under oath, they did not deny nor were they asked to deny, the following testimony:

W. W. Warren testified as a witness for Fletcher that he was very active in the Washington Commonwealth Federation, and as the Communists took over the Washington Commonwealth Federation, considerable pressure was brought upon him to join the Communist Party; that when he refused to join the Communist Party, he was discharged from positions which he held; that thereafter, in 1938, he did join the Communist Party and was a dues-paying member for over a year and a half and that during that time he became acquainted with alien communists and members of the Communist Party in King County, Washington; that he became acquainted with W. K. Dobbins politically long before he was a member of the Communist Party, and that he had seen Dobbins' communist membership book. Warren further testified that he attended the Communist Party meetings in King County, Washington, both union meetings and cell meetings as well as some individual membership meetings that were supposed to be closed; that he had seen Mr. Dobbins at those meetings with Morris Rappaport, who was one of the top communist officials in King County; and that Warren met with Dobbins and Rappaport and discussed political strategy of the Communist Party. Warren pointed out the procedure of the Communist Party and people who are important to them, such as key people, intellectuals and labor leaders; that all that the Communist Party policy asks of them is to keep them sort of underground, using them only in communist organizations; and that Dobbins was pretty much in that fashion, except that his name did appear on the masthead of the "Voice of Action", well known communist newspaper, as sponsor or supporter of the paper under the editor's masthead.

Warren further testified that the Communist Party meetings are very secret and that the party is a secret political organization; that they have certain exceptions to the rule, namely, they have a trusted member whom they call fellow traveler to attend what they call open-unit meetings and, in some cases, people who are known to be 100% communists.

There was introduced in evidence the "Voice of Action", dated November 6, 1933, which showed W. K. Dobbins to be Vice-Chairman, and Miller Wakefield was the editor of the "Voice of Action" who had run on the communist ticket for City Council, and Warren testified that he was one of the local top communists who later became editor of the "Sunday News" which is now the "New World" and is still being published in Seattle. Warren further testified that the "New World" is published by a corporation known as the Free Press Publishing Corporation and High DeLacey is President and Terry Pettis is the Editor.

Warren testified that he knew Merwin L. Cole when he was in the Communist Party; that Cole was a member then; that he attended upper-fraction meetings, or strategy meetings; that after Warren became a member of the Communist Party, he learned through Communist Party channels that Cole had been a member of the Communist Party for around 14 years; that, as late as 1944, while talking to Dobbins, Warren stated that he was kidding him about the Communist Party having changed its name to the Communist Political Association and said to him, "We are C. P. A. now, Certified Public Accountants." Warren further testified that in 1938, Ward Coley was a member of the Communist Party and that while he was in the Communist Party they were having a drive on for recruiting members and there was a prize offered in an effort to increase the membership in King County and Ward Coley was the top recruiter in that drive.

Warren stated that Coley attended Communist Party meetings with him in 1938 or 1939; that Morris Rappaport, the top official of the Communist Party in King County, was introduced to Coley and remarks were made about what the wonderful recruiting drive Coley was putting on for Party.

Warren identified Bill Zeigner, a business agent of Local 6; as a member of the Communist Party and stated that up to the present time he is still following the Communist Party line.

Warren further testified that Harvey Jacklin, who is also a business agent of Local 6, was a communist and knew him when he was in the Party; that he was a very active communist and that he has followed his political career right up to date; that his signature appeared on the nominating convention of the Communist Party as a member of the Party, dated July 9, 1946. Harvey Jacklin who was expelled from that Aero-Mechanics Union for his communist activities was then employed by Dobbins in Local 6.

Warren identified Thomas Rabbitt as being a member of the Communist Party even before Warren became a member of the Party; that Rabbitt was active in the Communist Party, the front organizations, and was a candidate in a recent election for State Senator, and was publicly charged by a former communist as being a communist, which charge he did not publicly deny; and that Rabbitt is now a business agent of Local 6.

Warren identified Al Barnes, also a business agent of Local 6, as a communist; that Barnes is a close friend of W. K. Dobbins, President of Local 6; and that Barnes had continuously followed the Communist Party line up to date.

The "Voice of Action" (Exhibit C 10) dated April 12, 1945, carries the name of Merwin L. Cole as keynoter of an address to the League Against War and Fascism; it also states that Cole was Seattle Branch Chairman of the American League which is listed by the Justice Department as a communist front organization.

Warren identified Henry P. Huff, whose signature and name appeared on Exhibit C-17, the communist convention held July 9, 1946, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate; his occupation was listed as a Communist Party official. This same Huff together with Corley Larson was present in Dobbins home when Fletcher was pressured by respondent to resign as President of Local 6.

Warren identified Exhibit C-21, which is a copy of the "New World", a communist publication, and pointed out that he was the advertising manager for the paper at one time. Exhibit C-23 was introduced, being the December 20, 1945 issue of the "New World" in which was listed the teachers of the Seattle Labor School or the Northwest Labor School. Exhibit C-25, being a copy of the "Daily Olympian", dated March 25, 1947, was introduced for an article under the heading of "Basic Listing of Red Party Groups", in which the American League Against War and Fascism was listed as one of the communist front organizations.

Warren testified that Benjamin B. Davis was a member of the Communist Party and that Andy Reames was an official of the Communist Party and that he was a candidate for City Council; that he knows Hugh DeLacey for many years and that he met DeLacey on secret missions with the District Organizer of the Communist Party, Morris Rappaport; that he attended Communist Party meetings with DeLacey and visited Rappaport in 1939 when Rappaport was in hiding over some difficulty in immigration; and that DeLacey was present. The purpose of the visit was to make a decision on political activities.

Warren identified Burt McLeish, who was the education director of the Northwest Labor School, as an ex-communist.

Warren identified Bruce Nelson, member of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Local 119, CIO, as a communist and his name appears on the nominating convention of the Communist Party of July, 1946 (Exhibit C-17). Warren testified that Nelson is listed as a teacher at the Pacific Northwest Labor College and Harvey Jacklin is also listed as an instructor in the Northwest Labor School in Literature, and Jacklin's name appears in Exhibit C-17, the Communist Party nominating convention, July, 1946.

He further testified that he associated the name of Ruth C. Bitterman as a member of the Communist Party and her name ap-

pears on the photostatic copy of the communist nominating convention. Miss Bitterman used to be chief of the Northwest Labor College in Seattle.

Warren further testified that John Dashback is listed as a teacher of the Northwest Labor School and his name appears on the nominating convention of the Communist Party dated September 8, 1942; that Thomas C. Rabbitt's name appears as a teacher of Literature at the Northwest Labor School; that the name of Carl Brooks, who was a member of the Communist Party when the witness was and has continued following the communist line since, appears as a teacher of Literature at the Northwest Labor School and that he also is executive secretary of the Seattle Branch of the National Negro Congress, listed by the U. S. Justice Department as a communist front organization; that the witness saw letters signed by him as executive secretary.

Peter DeFehr testified that he was an assistant elevator starter at the County-City Building, a member of Local 6 since November, 1936; that he was in the military service between September, 1942 and April, 1945; that in the fall of 1939 or 1940 he became acquainted with Ward Coley as a member of Local 6; that at a meeting of the Union at the Moose Temple in the early part of 1940, as he was coming out of the front office, Ward Coley stopped him and made a little conversation and said he wanted to speak to him. He took him into the big meeting hall and Coley asked him whether he ever considered joining the Communist Party. The witness told him he hadn't given it any thought and Coley said "Why don't you think it over because the Communist Party needs young leadership." Coley told him he thought he would be a good leader and it would make the witness feel good. He said that Coley told him it made him feel good to think that he was doing something. Coley told him that he was a member of the Communist Party. The witness told Coley he would think it over.

The witness said that Merwin B. Cole introduced Andrew Reames at a meeting of the Local Union and in introducing him Cole said "Here's a real communist; he doesn't wear a beard or eat babies, does he?". He pointed out that Merwin Cole and other officials of the Union urged him to go to the Northwest Labor School.

Otto Hutchins was called as a witness. In 1929 he joined the Young Workers League, which later became the Young Communist League. In 1932 he attended the meetings of the Communist Party and became acquainted with W. K. Dobbins. He met him at various unemployed meetings and later on he was at the district committee meetings of the Communist Party; that Dobbins took part in those meetings. In 1931 or 1932 he attempted to sever his connections with the Communist Party but found it kind of hard to do because they won't let you unless they succeed in tearing down your character and your reputation; that he finally succeeded

in severing his connections with the Communist Party in about 1933. After 1933, W. K. Dobbins helped them in the Project Workers Union Organization and he seemed to want to take the whole thing to the Communist Party and Dobbins told him that if he would come back to the Communist Party with him that he would see that everything was worked out okay. The witness testified that in the district committee meetings only members of the Bureau and a few of the leaders in the different party organizations are permitted to attend.

Hutchins testified that he met Merwin L. Cole generally around Communist Party headquarters and also around different and various meetings of the Communist Party; that Cole used to come in to communist committee meetings and speak to different members. This was around 1933.

James H. Taylor testified that he has lived in the city of Seattle for about 5 years. He testified that he was a member of the Communist Party in Seattle for the latter part of 1942 or the first part of 1943 and that he remained a member of the Communist Party until 1945. It was when the Communist Party was changed from the Communist Political Association back to the Communist Party again that he discontinued his membership. During that time, he became acquainted with W. K. Dobbins by seeing and hearing him speak at Communist Party meetings. He also saw Merwin Cole at those meetings.

Marvin Kennedy testified that he has lived in Seattle for about 12 years and is an elevator operator at the County-City Building and a member of Local 6 since 1940; that he knew Ward Coley; that just prior to an executive board meeting in March or April, 1945, in the meeting room, he was called to one side by Ward Coley who said "Kennedy, have you ever considered joining the Communist Party?" Kennedy said, "No, I haven't Ward, because I don't know anything about them, don't know anything for them or against them, as far as I am concerned I don't want to do anything," and Ward Coley said "I belong and I am proud of it." Whereupon Kennedy walked out of the meeting hall.

Ben L. Thomas, who has lived in the city of Seattle for 14 years and was employed as an elevator operator in the County-City Building for about 8 years and a member of Local 6, testified that while he was going into the meeting hall to attend a meeting of the Local, the sergeant-at-arms told him that Mr. Coley wanted to talk to him. This was sometime around 1939; that the sergeant-at-arms asked him what he thought of the Communist Party and Thomas told him he didn't give it any thought and the sergeant-at-arms told him that "When you get time, you go in and see Ward. He wants to talk to you about it." This conversation took place shortly after he joined the Union.

Alfred Gordon testified that he has lived in Seattle since 1939; that he was an apartment house manager and was a member of

Local 6 since 1940; that he became acquainted with Ward Coley who was Vice-President of the Local and he was on the executive Board 10 months; that in 1946 Ward Coley solicited his application for membership in the Communist Party; that one evening prior to the meeting of the executive board in his office behind closed doors Ward Coley asked him what he thought of the Communist Party and Gordon told him that there were some things which might be all right and somethings which weren't all right; that Coley asked him if he would like to join the party and he said "yes." Coley gave him an application blank and he signed it, but didn't fill it in, and paid 50 cents dues; that he received a membership card from the Communist Party and that it was delivered to him in the Union headquarters by Olga Shock, who works in the employment office, and that from that time on she collected his Communist Party dues and gave him cards as a member of the Party; that he attended several branch meetings of the Communist Party; that he saw members of Local 6 in attendance at those meetings; that he severed his connections with the Party last fall. The witness testified that at the meeting of April 25, 1947, that Cole made a vicious attack on Fletcher's integrity.

Joseph Bernstein testified on behalf of the respondents. He stated that he was an assistant to the Sergeant-at-arms and a job steward; that he attends the Executive Board meetings regularly, as well as the general membership meetings; that the Executive Board minutes concerning donations and contributions always come up before the Executive Board for action and the Executive Board acts and then they are reported to the general membership meeting. That is, the minutes of the Executive Board are read to the general membership meeting. He stated that he hadn't seen Jess Fletcher at the Executive Board meeting more than once in the last three years; that 4 or 5 years ago, he used to attend regularly; that between 1941 and 1945 Fletcher attended about 30 or 35% of the general membership meetings; and that after 1945, he rarely saw him.

At the meeting of February 10, 1946, Terry Pettus, Andy Reames and Rev. Benjamin Davis (all known Communists) were endorsed as the three councilmen. Coley was acting as chairman of the Executive Board in 1945. Merwin Cole was on the Executive Board because of his office as Secretary. Bernstein stated he never heard of the American Soviet Friendship Committee and doesn't remember any action of the Executive Board in 1945, donating funds of the Union; he does not know a Mrs. Racy and cannot remember any contribution while he was on the Board to her. He doesn't recall that the Executive Board adopted a resolution recommending that a letter be written to the Soviet Ambassador to the United States asking that a permanent Russian consul be set up in Seattle, and he doesn't remember voting as a member of the Board to subscribe to the "American Review of the

Soviet Union." He remembers voting "yes" to contribute funds to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, but did not know it was a communist front organization. He doesn't remember voting in April 1945 to pay two months' office rent for the American-Soviet Friendship Council. Nor did he vote as a member of the Executive Board to purchase 25 tickets from the Communist Political Association at a cost of \$25.00, and doesn't recall that such a motion was ever made. He never voted on the Executive Board to support candidates for the Communist Party if it was brought to his attention that they were communists; nor did he vote to contribute funds to the Communist Party and is not aware that any such contribution has ever been made. He voted for a motion to contribute \$1,500 to the campaigns for Pettus, Reames and Davis, but did not know at that time that Reames was listed as a Communist in the minutes of the Executive Board. He does not recall ever voting \$100 to send a delegate to the Win-the-Peace Conference. He voted for a motion to contribute money to the campaign of Hugh DeLacey; he knew it was unlawful to make such a contribution; Cole never told him that it was unlawful.

I. A. Sandrogen, business agent, Machinists Union, Local 79, I. A. M., testified that the first time he met Cole was when he just got out of college and Cole was working for the "Voice of Action." He stated that his union would not support a communist nor does it contribute to any organization the communists support. Andy Reames was a known communist as far as he knew.

Roy Van Sickle, a steward of Local 6 since 1942 and secretary of the Industrial Section, testified that he pretty regularly attends membership meetings and heard the minutes of the Executive Board read; that Merwin Cole reads the Executive Board minutes to the general membership meetings; Mr. Van Sickle was certain that at no time did he hear Cole read the minutes of the Executive Board stating that there were to be any donations to the Communist Party.

William Clinger, a member for 5 years, testified that he was temporary chairman of the Elevator Operators Section and a member of the Executive Board; that he was elected to the Executive Board sometime in January, 1947, and attended all meetings but one; that he never heard of Secretary Cole reading a statement to the effect that the Executive Board adopted a motion to donate money to the Communist Party; nor that union money was used for the purchase of tickets to some communist function; that he would not approve of the purchase of tickets to support a function sponsored by the Communist Party; that no one ever read to the general membership the minutes of the Executive Board whereby money was donated to the Seattle Council of the American-Soviet Friendship.

Joe Miller, a member of the Executive Board for a few years, said that at no time since he was a member of the union was any

mention ever made about any contributions to the Communist Party.

William H. Hayes, a member of Local 6, a member of the Executive Board, a trustee, and chairman of the section, and also a shop steward, testified that he never voted to donate union money to or donate to the campaign funds of a communist member; as a Board member he would not favor it.

Olga Schock works for Local 6 since October, 1942. Her present position is at the information desk, at the telephone, the employment department, and other duties including stenographic and taking minutes of the meetings. She testified with respect to shorthand notes and the transcriptions of the minutes of certain meetings which she took. She did not deny, nor was she asked to deny, any of the testimony previously given by Alfred Gordon that she collected dues for the Communist Party from him in the Union offices.

Merwin Cole testified that he has been a member of Local 6 and has occupied the position of Secretary for about five years; that he is also Secretary of Joint Council No. 3; that he had a discussion with Fletcher as far back as 1940 and 1941 regarding his resignation as President of Local 6; that he told him it was very short-sighted and poor policy; that Fletcher had proposed Dobbins as a candidate for Vice-President of Local 6; that Fletcher did not attend a large number of general membership meetings and Executive Board meetings, and that the Vice-President signed all checks and attended to the duties of presiding at the meetings; that he uniformly opposed Fletcher's resigning from or getting out of Local 6 or the Council.

Cole testified that at the Seattle Ice Arena on June 21, 1946, at a meeting sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee, he noticed Warren in a sound truck and over the loud speaker it was repeated that this was a Moscow-inspired meeting and that the people ought to leave it and go somewhere else.

Ward Coley testified that he had lived in Seattle since 1933, was a member of the Union since 1936, and Vice-President since 1943 or 1944.

Dobbins testified that he was a member of the Union; that he lived in Seattle since 1907; that he has been a member since 1939; that he became business agent in 1942 and in January, 1946, he became President. He testified that it was in the fall of 1945 that he asked Jess to resign as President of Local 6, and that Carly Larson was not present at that time. He recommended the appointment of Al Barnes, Tom Rabbitt, William Zeigner and Harvey Jacklin as business agents of Local 6. He also recommended Victoria Vandenbeck. He acknowledged employing Harvey Jacklin after he was expelled from the Aeronautical Union.

It is significant and highly important that neither Dobbins, Coley nor Cole directly or indirectly, while on the witness stand, denied any of the testimony of Warren respecting their membership and activities in the Communist Party and on behalf of Communist Party and the communist front organizations, Dobbins did not comment on nor deny the testimony of Otto Hutchins respecting his solicitations to get Hutchins back into the Communist Party, or respecting the activities of Dobbins as a member of the Communist Party. Nor did they deny or testify respecting the testimony of James Taylor that he saw Dobbins speak at Communist Party meetings and that Cole was present at those meetings. Nor did Coley deny nor testify respecting the evidence of Marvin Kennedy that Coley requested him to join the Communist Party prior to the Executive Board meeting at the Union. Nor did Coley or Olga Schock deny or testify respecting the testimony of Gordon that he was solicited to become a member of the Communist Party on the premises of the Union by Coley, nor did they deny that Coley gave him an application and that he paid his dues to him and that he received a membership card of the Communist Party from Olga Schock at the Union Headquarters, and that from time to time thereafter she collected dues from him.

The respondents did not dispute the direct statements of their own witnesses who were members of the Executive Board, that not alone was nothing said about moneys being donated to the Communist Party, or to any of their front organizations but even though the Board minutes may state that funds were voted they never would have nor did they vote for such expenditures.

On the slate of this record, the undersigned believes that the Board members were telling the truth and that the funds were expended unlawfully to these organizations without the Board and memberships knowledge, but only at the direction of the respondents who were the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The significance of this testimony, in addition to what it stands for itself, shows a line of action on the part of three executive members of the Union—the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary—to further not the cause of the trade unionism, but that of the Communist Party and its principles, because immediately after they became officers the evidence discloses that only active Communist Party members became the business agents, such as Barnes, Rabbitt, Zeigner and Jacklin.

The evidence discloses that the Labor School has been denounced as a Communist Party front and that its staff contained Communists and that the Union expended large sums of its money for the purpose of furthering the Labor School, such as the purchase of raffle tickets in the amount of \$458.45 in March, 1947; the monthly contribution of \$50.00 to the Seattle Labor School, particularly January, February and March, 1947; a contribution

of \$120.00 for teaching services at the Seattle Labor School in January, 1947, and in February the donation of \$100.00 for teaching services, and \$75.00 as a pledge to the school. In March, a donation of \$60.00 for the teaching services and the balance of the pledge of \$575.00.

The evidence shows further that the expenses of Bill Zeigner were defrayed by the Union in order for him to go to Hatzek, British Columbia, to survey sites for summer camps on behalf of the Labor School.

The minutes of August 9, 1946, show that on the recommendation of Merwin L. Cole, he was authorized to countersign the lease for the building space to be used for the Labor School Headquarters, provided such action was approved by the Labor School Board, and provided that the costs involved in the lease were reported to the Union staff, and provided that the Machinists Local take like action.

As another example of what has been done with the Union funds, the minutes of September 13, 1946, disclose that Brother Cole supplements the report with respect to the Labor School by stating that the special class on Labor and Political Action is a five-week course and it is recommended that the Union pay the fee for those members recommended by the staff to attend the class.

The minutes of November 1, 1946, disclose that they concur in the recommendation of the staff relative to the financial drive for the school: (1) that \$1500.00 is to be set as Local 6's share; and (2) that the previous \$850.00 loan "be diverted into a gift."

In addition to this, the funds of the Union were served as contributions for communist and communist front organizations and it has been testified by every member of the Executive Board that they never would have voted nor did they vote for such contributions while members of the Board, thus making it apparent that while the minutes speak vaguely of such contributions, either they were not read and certainly were not voted on by members of the Executive Board who were present because not a single witness testified that he voted for or had any knowledge of contributions of this nature. These are not merely spasmodic, occasional small donations, but donations which run into considerable money and are made frequently and repeatedly. And while it has been testified that they have made contributions to all kinds of organizations, the evidence is crystal-clear that more than two-thirds, if not ninety percent, of the donations made by the Union at the behest and with the knowledge and consent of only Dobbins, Coley and Cole, have been to communist and communist front organizations, as, for example, the evidence disclosed donations in the year 1945, as follows:

January—	
American Soviet Friendship Council.....	\$100.00
American Youth for Democracy.....	4.00
Southern Conference for Human Welfare.....	10.00
Washington Commonwealth Federation.....	75.00
February—	
Committee for Equal Justice.....	10.00
International Labor Defense.....	10.00
"Courage" Magazine.....	10.00
March—	
Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.....	10.00
"In Fact".....	2.00
April—	
Council for American-Soviet Friendship.....	45.00
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.....	7.50
Youth Symphony.....	10.00
May—	
King County Communist Association.....	25.00
Labor Consumers League.....	32.00
June—	
Seattle Repertory Playhouse.....	250.00
American Youth for Democracy.....	5.00
July—	
American Youth for Democracy.....	5.00
International Labor Defense.....	25.00
Hayward Patterson.....	5.00
September—	
National Negro Congress.....	15.00
American Youth for Democracy.....	10.00
October—	
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.....	375.00
Labor School (Seattle).....	100.00
"New World".....	70.00
November—	
World Trade Union Federation.....	15.00
Seattle Labor School.....	63.00
In 1946,	
January—	
Labor School.....	50.00
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.....	10.00
Labor School Dance Tickets.....	311.00
February—	
Bring the Boys Home Committee.....	25.00
Peoples Committee to Abolish the Rankin Committee.....	25.00

March—		
	Committee of the A.F. of L. for Participation in World Federation of Unions.....	7.50
	Win the Peace Committee.....	100.00
April—		
	Seattle Labor School.....	50.00
	International Labor Defense.....	10.00
May—		
	International Labor Organization.....	100.00
	Expenses of Del Cassell to Civil Liberties Congress	20.00
June—		
	Comunist Party Dance Tickets.....	13.00
August—		
	Malone Committee for Equal Justice.....	25.00
	King County Communist Party Tickets.....	32.50
	Seattle Labor School—Teaching Services.....	360.00
September—		
	Committee for Justice in Freeport.....	10.00
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	120.00
	Civil Rights Congress.....	15.00
October—		
	Paul Robeson meeting tickets.....	9.10
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	129.00
November—		
	Gift to Hayward Patterson.....	12.00
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	120.00
	Seattle Labor School.....	850.00
December—		
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	120.00
In 1947,		
January—		
	Seattle Labor School.....	120.00
	American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.....	10.00
February—		
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	100.00.
	Seattle Labor School — Pledge.....	75.00
	Washington State Win the Peace Committee	10.00
	National Negro Congress.....	20.00
March—		
	Seattle Labor School — Teaching Services....	60.00
	Balance of Pledge.....	575.00
	Southern Conference for Human Welfare....	10.00

During the course of the hearing it was the contention of the respondents that certain practices which form part of the basis for the Fletcher charges was that Fletcher had inaugurated them. These charges I find are not material to the charges here involved for the reason that Fletcher is not on trial in this hearing nor is he charged in any manner with the acts charged against the respondents. The fact remains that these charges deal solely with the acts and activities of Dobbins, Coley and Cole and the evidence must be tested solely on the basis whether they as officers and members did acts or so conducted themselves as to be in violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

Campaign Contributions:

The respondent officers imperiled the standing and welfare of Local 6 by countenancing donations to political candidates in campaigns in which a federal officer is to be elected. The numerous contributions to the campaign of Hugh DeLacey for Congress and others, are illustrative of this.

The evidence in this record has disclosed that Al Barnes, Hugh DeLacey, and Thomas Rabbitt, have been identified as being active communists and the record shows that in June, 1946, Barnes received a political donation of \$10.00; Davis \$50.00; DeLacey \$400.00; and Rabbitt \$50.00. In addition to that, there were donations to DeLacey in April, June, July, September and October, 1946. In addition, contributions were made to Terry Pettus in February 1946 for \$500.00; to Rev. Benjamin Davis for \$100.00; and to William Zeigner for \$100.00; and to Tom Rabbitt in October 1946 for \$100.00.

The minutes of April 6, 1945 show that the Union, through its officers, paid the bill for office rent for two months and for moving expenses incurred by the American Soviet Friendship Council.

The minutes of August 30, 1946 show that they received a communication from DeLacey for Congress Labor Committee asking the Union's cooperation in the payment of certain bills incurred by several labor unions in the primary campaign and that Local Union 6's share was \$93.98, which they paid.

In addition to this, it was shown that \$2,000 was distributed by Merwin Cole for political purposes in campaigns and that the bulk of the money went to candidates who were members of the Communist Party.

The respondent officers were without authority to authorize or to sign or vote for any expenditure for any of the above purposes because Article VII, Section 1 (Exhibit 11) provides, "The funds of this Union shall be used in defraying the necessary expenses of this organization." Effective as of December 1, 1946, there was an attempt to enlarge this section by adding the words, "or for the advancement of the ideals and objectives of the labor movement" (Exhibit 12).

From the above, it is clear that none of the detailed expenditures heretofore mentioned were used for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of Local 6 certainly until December 1, 1946, so that those expenditures for the year 1945 and up to December 1, 1946, were in violation of the Local and the International Constitutions. As to expenditures subsequent to December 1, 1946, up to the date of the charges, I find that they are not and cannot be construed to be for the advancement and ideals of the labor movement.

The members of the union were taken advantage of by Dobbins, Coley and Cole in their capacity as officers of Local 6, by their standing by and permitting huge sums of the members' money to be expended for non-labor union purposes and in violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Local and International unions. Not alone did they stand by and permit these expenditures, but such expenditures could not have been made without the actual connivance of these respondents. No money could be expended unless the President (or Vice-President in his absence) and the Secretary signed the checks, and when they did so sign them it was their duty to ascertain if they were expenditures in accordance with the laws of the union.

Officers' Expenses:

On December 14, 1945, it was proposed that the mileage allowance effective as of January 1, 1946, for the use of automobiles by persons in connection with their union business, be \$30.00 guarantee for the first 700 miles, 8c per mile thereafter up to a maximum of 1500 miles. The evidence discloses and I so find that in each instance Dobbins, Coley and Cole took the maximum mileage allowed, each and every month, of approximately \$94.00, between January 1, 1946 and March 31, 1947. In addition to this they permitted and countenanced Al Barnes, Harvey Jacklin, and William Zeigner, their business agents, to do the same thing, that is, receive each and every month a specific maximum sum for automobile mileage allowance, irrespective of the mileage used.

In addition, they advanced money of the Union to the officers and business agents who were favorites of the officers to purchase automobiles, as for instance, in January 1947 they loaned Al Barnes \$2,341.77 for an automobile. In addition to this, the Union paid the auto insurance for the cars used by its officers. An example of this being in April 1946 — \$305.08. Another example of a loan was to Ward Coley for an automobile in October 1946 for \$3,588.82, and automobile liability on officers' cars—\$217.77, and auto insurance on business agents' cars for September 1946 — \$84.90.

Another piece of evidence of misconduct on the part of the officers is that contained in the minutes of December 14, 1945, in which a motion was made and carried that Secretary Cole's salary be raised to \$75.00 per week, retroactive to January 1, 1945. In

other words, retroactive almost one whole year prior to the passage of the granting of the increase. This is not a case such as obtains in ordinary union-management negotiations where the expiration of a contract comes up and the parties agree to work subject to any wage increase being made retroactive to the date of the agreement. This is an instance of the respondent officers standing by and making a gift from the union treasury to another officer of a wage increase retroactive to almost one full year.

The audits by Rettig and Mullally (respondents' C. P. A.) clearly state that Merwin L. Cole as Secretary-Treasurer failed to keep proper and appropriate books, records and vouchers respecting Local 6 and Northwest Joint Council No. 3.

From the evidence cited herein and other evidence which appears in the record and the exhibits, I find the respondent W. K. Dobbins, guilty of charges Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; the respondent Ward Coley, guilty of charges Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; and Merwin Cole guilty of charges Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

In addition to what has heretofore been said, I specifically find from the evidence, and it is undenied in this record, that

(1) W. K. Dobbins, Ward Coley and Merwin L. Cole is each a member of or is affiliated with the Communist Party;

(2) Their acts and activities as officers and members of Local 6 and of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, have, for their primary purpose, the aiding and abetting of the Communist Party platform and the aims of the said Party;

(3) Because of these acts and activities they have violated the aforementioned sections of the International Constitution and have permitted and conspired amongst themselves to divert funds and moneys belonging to Local 6, which it was their duties as officers to protect and spend only in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws, to organizations whose purposes are foreign and not related to Local 6 or to the Building Service Employees' International Union, and thus, were delinquent and remiss in their duties as officers and members of this International Union and of Local 6;

(4) They did use the funds of Local 6 in violation of the International and Local Constitutions for personal benefits and gains, as, for example, the collecting of a uniform maximum mileage allowance; the loan to themselves of moneys for the purchases of automobiles; the payment of insurance by the Union on these automobiles which are owned by the individuals; the placing in positions of power and the appointing of persons who are members of the Communist Party to select positions as business agents of the Union; the using of the facilities and quarters of the offices of the Union for the purpose of soliciting and enlisting members of the Union to become members of the Communist Party, which is a method of obtaining members by coercion and by pressure, using their influence as officers on the premises of the Union; the permitting of employees of the Union to collect dues for the Com-

munist Party from members of the Union and issuing cards of membership on the Union premises by the self-same employees; and

(5) I further find that all these acts and activities, in addition to being violations of the aforementioned sections of the International Constitution, are such as will injure the interests of other members of the International Union and the Local Union either directly or indirectly, and their acts and conduct are such as to be inconsistent with the duties and obligations and the fealty of a member of a trade union and also are acts and activities which tend to bring the Local, the Northwest Joint Council No. 3 and the International Union and their membership into disrepute, and the acts of Dobbins, Coley and Cole as officers of Local 6, Cole as an officer of Northwest Joint Council No. 3, demonstrated gross inefficiency which hinders and impairs the interests of the Local, the Council and the International Union, and are in violation of sound trade union practices, as understood in the American Federation of Labor and in the Building Service Employees' International Union, and by the trade union movement in general.

Therefore, having found the respondents guilty as above stated, the penalty for their misconduct and misdeeds is that they shall, effective immediately stand and are hereby suspended as officers and members of Local 6 and of the International Union and in addition thereto Merwin L. Cole is suspended as Secretary-Treasurer and as a delegate to Northwest Joint Council No. 3, each for a period of five (5) years from date hereof. In the event either Dobbins, Coley or Cole furnish satisfactory evidence to the undersigned that they have permanently ceased their connections and activities with the affairs of the organizations herein mentioned or have and will in the future refrain from engaging in such activities and further that they will be true and loyal members and trade unionists I shall reserve the authority to declare their suspension at an end and reinstate them as of that date to membership.

s/ William L. McFetridge
General President
Building Service Employees'
International Union

Dated this 14th day of November, 1947.

Building Service Employees' International Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

Principle Office: 130 North Wells Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE

General President

130 North Wells Street

Franklin 5229

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. COOPER

Secretary-Treasurer

212 West Wisconsin Avenue

Broadway 2977

MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

Decision of the General President in the Matter of Charges Filed Against Jess Fletcher:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Union, I have heretofore appointed L. B. Sulgrove, Esq., to hear the charges and report to me.

Enclosed you will find a copy of his report which I adopt in toto as my report and, having read and considered all the evidence and exhibits submitted by the parties to my deputy and representative at the hearing, and based thereon, I find Jess Fletcher guilty only of the charge of the publication of the release and, having considered the recommendation of Mr. Sulgrove that "circumstances seem to me to be mitigating and justify a mild penalty for the publication of the release, which was the single charge established," I do hereby, effective this day, suspend Jess Fletcher as International Vice-President and as a member of Local 6, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date hereof.

William L. McFetridge

General President

Building Service Employees'
International Union

Dated Nov. 14, 1947.

In the Matter of the Charges Filed Against Jess Fletcher

*Report and Recommendations
of Hearing Officer*

Appearances:

Benjamin S. Asia, attorney, 211 Lyon Bldg., Seattle, Washington for complainants.

Robert T. Findley, attorney, 634 Central Bldg., Seattle, Washington, for Building Service Employees Local No. 6.

Merwin L. Cole, Secretary Local No. 6, for complainants.

Sam Bassett, attorney, New World Life Building, Seattle, Washington, for Jess Fletcher.

Dan D. Carmell, attorney, Chicago, Ill., for International Union.

L. B. Sulgrove, Puget Sound Bank Bldg., Tacoma, Washington, hearing officer, representative of International President.

Charges:

On or about the 23rd day of May, 1947, charges were filed against Jess Fletcher by seventeen members of Local No. 6, Building Service Employees International Union.

The charges were for "Gross Misconduct as a Member of the Local," the charging part of which reads as follows:

"Brother Fletcher has flagrantly and knowingly violated one of the most basic trade union principles by taking the internal and strictly private business of the Union and its members to the newspapers, giving out quotations which are calculated to stir up a scandal and cause injury to the Local Union, its officers and members.

"Brother Fletcher has circulated malicious insinuations, generalizations and innuendo. The practical effect of such misconduct is to invite widespread attacks against the Union and its officers by anti-union newspapers, anti-union employers, and by anyone else who might be willing to disrupt our union." (Exhibit C-6)

Hearing was set by the International President in Tacoma, Washington, on the 12th day of June, 1947, and continued thereafter by the hearing officer from time to time, until the 26th day of June, 1947.

Some contention was made that the second paragraph above quoted, referred to specific acts and conduct on the part of the accused, and that this paragraph did not constitute merely an elaboration of the first paragraph. (Tr. 39-56)

In regard to this contention there were some more or less general statements to the effect that at, or after, the meeting of the membership on the 4th day of May, 1947, the accused stated, or indicated, that he intended to "get even" with anyone who supported the petition to the International President. (Exhibit C-3) (See Tr. 45 for example) However, such testimony, in my opinion, does not support the charge, and an examination of the record, as well as my own recollection of the testimony (and I took rather complete notes) does not disclose any substantial testimony to support the charge contained in the second paragraph above quoted, as a separate offense. I am forced to conclude that whatever affect this second paragraph may have, it can be considered merely as an elaboration of the charge contained in the first paragraph. Apparently this was the construction placed upon it by Mr. Asia, the attorney representing the complainants, in his original opening statement. (Tr. 19-20) Protestations were otherwise made, and several extended colloquies took place, and the door was opened for such proof, but nothing substantial was offered. (Tr. 73-79-80)

Citations herein to the transcript are given primarily by way of example, and are not intended to cover all references to any given point.

Issue:

It is my considered opinion that the entire charge in this case boils down to the question of whether or not the accused violated the Constitution by giving a certain release. (Exhibit C-2) to the newspapers, or otherwise caused to be publicized the private affairs of, or attacks upon, the union and its officials, resulting in detriment to the union, and in violation of provisions of the Constitution.

Testimony: Opinions: Recommendations:

The testimony ranged over a number of points which will be hereinafter mentioned, much of which seemed to the hearing officer, at the time, to be somewhat beyond the issues. This opinion I have not changed. However, earnest representations were made that such testimony was material, and the hearing officer felt that it was better to err if necessary, in the admission of testimony, rather than in the exclusion of testimony, for two reasons: First—The hearing officer is not the final judge, and conceived that it might be desirable for the International President to be advised of the *complete*, even tangent-wise, contentions of the parties, and, Second—The testimony might have some value as evidence bearing upon the recollection of, or upon the creditability of the witnesses, or on the good faith of the respective parties or witnesses.

A very considerable portion of the hearing was consumed with testimony relative to the activities of Mr. Fletcher incident to the negotiations with the Hotel Owners Association involving the maids.

To briefly restate the contentions in this connection—

1. It is claimed by the complainants that Mr. Fletcher, so to speak, invited or insinuated himself into the negotiations.

2. That he attempted to force the union to accept an offer from the Hotel Owners Association which the union did not consider advantageous, and which would have, if accepted, prejudiced the interests of the maids associated with the Culinary Workers Alliance.

3. That the activities of Mr. Fletcher prejudiced the union in its negotiations and forced them to accept a settlement which was less advantageous than they would have obtained otherwise.

4. That notwithstanding his so-called interference, a better settlement was subsequently arrived at.

This conduct, or so-called interference, was doubtless the cause of much of the feeling that was engendered in this hearing, and which undoubtedly existed on the part of some of the officials of the union, as well as certain of the complainants who signed the charges.

It might be noted in passing that none of the officials signed the charges, and several of the persons who signed the charges, and whose testimony displayed the most bitterness, spoke from obvious hearsay. I entertain little doubt that most of those signing the charges were sincere in their belief that Mr. Fletcher had done things, or failed to do things, in reference to the Hotel Owners negotiations, for which, in their opinion, he should be censured or punished.

However, this is not the charge, and other than bearing on the good faith of the signors of the charges, it seems to me that this whole mass of testimony is immaterial to the issue.

Further than this, and for the information of the reviewing officer, and only because so much attention was directed to this line of inquiry, I wish to make these observations:

The only circumstances which would have any tendency to establish that Mr. Fletcher *irregularly* invited or insinuated himself into the negotiations were some conclusions that were drawn from a statement by, and conduct of, Mr. Hunlock, after a meeting of the Executive Board of the Central Labor Council, from which Mr. Dobbins, President of the Union, and Mr. Cole, Secretary of the Union, and Victoria Vanderbeck, Business Agent, came to this conclusion. This, in their minds, was fortified by the alleged subsequent confusion of the accused when the statement was mentioned to him immediately thereafter. (Tr. Vanderbeck-610) There may have been some other vague circumstances which at least Mr. Cole and Mr. Dobbins, and possibly others, felt, supported the conclusions they arrived at. These were never clearly connected. On the other hand, the only people who were in a position to, and did testify *directly* to the point, denied any irregularity in the intervention of Mr. Fletcher in these negotiations. (Hunlock-Fletcher) (Tr. 812-818) (875-880)

A second point in this connection, to the effect that Mr. Fletcher attempted to get the union to accept an offer which the union, or some of its officers, at least, regarded as unsound, involves only a question of judgment, in the absence of evidence of the lack of good faith on the part of Mr. Fletcher. It is conceivable, and may be probable, that Mr. Fletcher's judgment in this respect was not sound. It is possible that he could have, or should have, made further investigation before making the suggestions which he did. Again I must call attention to the fact that this is not the charge, and standing alone could hardly be the basis of the charge. If it were the charge, it should have been made by those who had factual knowledge and not by members who spoke largely from hearsay. Few labor officials would hold their positions if they could be charged and disciplined for a mere mistake in judgment.

With reference to the third issue in this connection, that Mr. Fletcher's recommendations and activities resulted in the union obtaining a poorer agreement than might otherwise have been ob-

tained from the Hotel Association, there was absolutely no evidence produced. In the nature of things, it is doubtful if any such testimony could be produced in any case, unless an admission could be obtained from the Hotel Owners Association. This is more than anyone could expect, and certainly wasn't obtained in this case.

The last point is, to-wit: That ultimately a greater increase was obtained than Mr. Fletcher was willing to recommend, seems somewhat contradictory of the third point. The testimony on this point is rather fuzzy. Considered in one light, it may be true that the agreement which was ultimately arrived at, was better than could have been obtained if $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour had been accepted. If this is true, it has a tendency to prove the second point, at least to the extent that it was poor judgment on Mr. Fletcher's part to recommend the $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This again establishes nothing concrete, and on the other hand Mr. Fletcher claims the acceptance of it would not have affected the ultimate contract that was arrived at. Again we must delve into the realm of speculation to arrive at any definite conclusion one way or the other. Certainly the hearing officer should not indulge in such speculation to the detriment of the accused. He is entitled to the presumption that he acted honestly and in good faith.

From the testimony in the record, and ignoring conjecture, I cannot arrive at any other conclusion but that Mr. Fletcher acted in good faith at all times in his somewhat brief contact with the Hotel Owners negotiations. If there were any charge in this case to the effect that Mr. Fletcher had committed some act violative of his duty as a union member in reference to the Hotel Owners negotiations, I would feel, now that everybody has told their story, (and at length) that said charges were unproven and thus unfounded.

This whole matter could be elaborated upon much more, but the foregoing seems to me to be the meat, and sufficient for the purpose.

A good deal of testimony was introduced relative to the efforts of Mr. Fletcher to examine the books. The testimony is hopelessly in conflict as to the manner in which this was done, etc. Complainants contending that Mr. Fletcher, in an arrogant manner, demanded to "take" the books. Mr. Fletcher and his wife contended that he merely called to see them, and have her explain to him certain obscure items.

The antipathy of Mr. Cole and Mr. Fletcher was quite apparent, and I cannot accept the story of either side as exactly what happened. At any rate obviously Mr. Fletcher should not disrupt office work by taking the books out of the office. It does seem that Mr. Fletcher, as well as any member of the union, should have a right to see the books upon proper request. The statements, as published in the Guardian, would seem to be confusing to the aver-

age member. This especially in view of the testimony of Mr. Cole that the union was accustomed to donating to a great many different causes (which was doubtless somewhat common knowledge). This could easily lead to dissatisfaction and requests which Mr. Fletcher said were made to him for explanation. Except as background material, the line of inquiry on both sides seems far-fetched in this case.

A considerable amount of time and energy was devoted to the discussion of the financial statements. At the time of the hearing, audits were not completed, and certainly the hearing officer was not in a position to determine whether or not the records were properly kept. The only conceivable reason for the admission of any of this testimony was for the purpose of determining the good faith of Mr. Fletcher in the statements which he made in the release, in which he stated that he had "recommended to General President McFetridge that there was sound basis for the complaints from the members and locals ***** and recommended to him that he have the books audited of Local 6 and the Northwest Joint Council."

If it were necessary to make a specific finding on this point, it would be that there was no evidence that he did not have sound basis for this recommendation to the International President. By such a finding it is not intended to infer that the books were not accurate. I am construing the terms as the man on the street would construe them, that he (Fletcher) had some reason to believe that audit was advisable, not only for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the book work, but also for the purpose of determining just where the money went in greater detail. My conclusion in this regard is that it was not proven that the statement in the release to the effect that an audit was desirable, was maliciously made.

Turning now to what would appear to be the real charge in this case, to-wit: That the accused gave to the newspapers a release, (Exhibit C-2) which resulted in a certain amount of comment, as disclosed by the newspaper clippings, (Exhibit C-1) concerning the union and its officials.

It is admitted that Mr. Fletcher gave out the release, the language of which speaks for itself. It is couched in terms which are anything but laudatory of the officials, and is of such a nature as to invite unfavorable comment concerning the organization, by those inclined to be critical, and there are many such.

Apparently Mr. Fletcher himself now realizes that this was an unwise thing for him to do, as he admitted, in effect, that he would not have received permission for the release had he requested it from his superior officer. (Tr: 975.)

Mr. Fletcher is a man occupying a responsible position in his International Organization. This should cause him to be extra

cautious and impel him to do or say nothing that could be construed as a reflection on his union.

Any quarrel he may have had with the union officialdom, or any of its members, should have been isolated within the framework of the organization.

As an example, the testimony of Roy Van Sickle (Tr. 354) impressed me in this connection with being the natural reaction of an apparently fair minded member. He displayed little or none of the animus that was evident in some of the other witnesses. He was sure the article was harmful to the union, and recited what to him seemed rather convincing reasons why it was injurious.

In the opinion of the hearing officer no one can completely condone, nor honestly shrug off the unauthorized issuance of this news release by Mr. Fletcher. It is my finding that its publication, as worded, constituted a violation of good trade union principles, contrary to the terms and sense of the International Constitution.

However, the publication should be considered in the light of the situation and circumstances existing at the time of its issuance. While I do not regard this exactly as a mole hill, I believe a definite effort has been made to exaggerate its affect, as I believe a definite effort has been made to exaggerate or at least color any action of the accused. This was apparent in any number of instances during the hearing. In other words, consciously or unconsciously, the feeling of some of the complaining witnesses, and some of the other witnesses, (as well as the feelings of the accused) were very evident during the hearing. On the one side, right or wrong, the witnesses for the complainants displayed a considerable amount of resentment towards Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Fletcher and the witnesses on his behalf, also displayed a considerable amount of resentment. This had a tendency, in my opinion, to color much of the testimony, including the affect, or possible affect, of the release, or any statement that might have been made by Mr. Fletcher in connection with the release. The testimony as to statements, other than the release, is not strong, but the inference is possible that they were not flattering to Bros. Cole, Coley and Dobbins. (Tr. 934, et seq.)

Mr. Fletcher is a man of many years of experience in the labor movement. He was honest and sincere as far as this record discloses, and has, as indicated by the testimony of the claimants themselves, fought vigorously for the interest of organized labor and his organization. He is one of the oldest members in the organization, while many of the complaining witnesses are comparatively newcomers in the organization. In other words, Mr. Fletcher regarded this organization somewhat as Mr. Sims did on the other side of the case, as his baby. To be subjected to what he regarded as unjustified attack from this source, he doubtless felt was particularly galling. He felt he was prevented from answering attacks that were made upon him in the May 4th meeting of the union. He felt that by reason of the fact that his duties as an In-

ternational Officer took him away much of the time, that he had lost personal contact with the membership, and that he had to publicly carry his fight to the membership. He seemed to feel, and in my opinion with some reason, that he had been goaded and needled to such an extent as to require that he answer publicly.

While all of this is not a justification for the publication, it is matter that should be given considerable weight by way of mitigation. It is difficult to measure any harmful affect of the release generally, the news articles are not particularly fearsome, nor do I concede they could do a great deal of harm to a verile union. Unions have come to expect, and to receive, adverse criticism, and most people read such comment and give it such weight as their own ideas conform, or otherwise. In fact, attacks on unions are sometimes beneficial in solidifying its friends. They are not of course to be commended nor encouraged for this reason.

To me there is no convincing evidence that the union was seriously, or even slightly, injured by the release.

These and other circumstances seem to me to be mitigating and to justify a mild penalty for the publication of the release, which was the single charge established.

L. B. Sulgrove,
Hearing Officer.

TO The Honorable William McFeteridge,
International President of the B.S.E.I. Union
and the International Executive Board.

GREETINGS:

We are fully aware of the seriousness of our action in petitioning your office and the International Executive Board for redress, but the action and conduct of the present official staff of Local No. 6 leaves us no other alternative.

In our opinion the present staff of Local No. 6 has long since ceased to represent or activate themselves in the interest and welfare of Local No. 6, its members and the whole labor movement in general.

We contend that whenever a government, International, National, Local, or other governing body, ceases to represent the constructive interests of the governed, a change as determined by the governed through its legally constituted representatives is imperative.

This, in our opinion, is the condition existing in Local No. 6 today. You and your office and the International Executive Board being our source of redress, compels us to appeal to you through the medium of the enclosed petition.

Lloyd T. Burno

PETITION

TO The Honorable William McFeteridge,
International President of the B.S.E.I. Union
and the International Executive Board.

GREETINGS:

Whereas, for the past several years there has existed, and still exists, a state of suspicion, disunion and turmoil on the part of an overwhelming majority of the members of Seattle Local No. 6 of the B.S.E.I. Union regarding the administration of the affairs of Local No. 6 and the activities and conduct of the executive staff of Local No. 6, the same being, in the opinion of the undersigned members of Local No. 6, detrimental to the best interest and welfare of the International, Local No. 6 and organized labor in general,

We therefore petition you as International President of the B.S.E.I. Union and the International Executive Board to remove forthwith from office the entire official staff of said Local No. 6 B.S.E.I. Union.

We further petition you and the Executive Board as follows:

1. That a special election be held, the same to be supervised by representatives of your office and the International Executive Board.
2. That a competent person or persons be placed in charge of the affairs of Local No. 6 pending the special election.

OR:

3. That your office together with the International Executive Board or its representatives, supervise the regular nomination meeting scheduled for November 9, 1947, and the General Election scheduled for December 14, 1947.

4. That the method of voting be done by machine, the same to be under the supervision of representatives of your office or of the International Executive Board.

NOTE: Machines for the election can be obtained FREE of charge from the KING COUNTY ELECTION BOARD.

The Attorney General

January 7, 1948

Director, FBI

MARTIN REICMANN

Marshall Field Employees Union, Local 242 AFL
Building Service Employees' International Union

63053

There are transmitted herewith for your information and such action as you may care to take, copies of a letter addressed to this Bureau by the above captioned individual dated December 15, 1947 as well as a copy of my reply.

Attachments.
TJMCA:mfs

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JAN 27 1948

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TIME	7:00 PM
DATE	1-9-48
BY	PKK

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 15, 1948

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WILLIAM L. MC PETRIDGE

63051

Reference is made to the memorandum from your office dated September 13, 1948, concerning the telephonic request of Miss Alice O'Donnell of the Attorney General's Office for information in our files on William McPetridge of the Building Service Employees International Union, AFL.

Attached heretofore is a memorandum transmitting in blind memorandum form public source information on the captioned individual in Bureau files. This Bureau has never conducted any investigation on McPetridge himself although there is a main case file, 100-179874, containing a news clipping. There is no evidence in Bureau files to indicate that McPetridge is or ever was affiliated with the Communist Party.

For your possible interest in connection with this request, there is attached to this memorandum to you a clipping from the September 9, 1948, issue of the Washington Evening Star reflecting that William L. McPetridge, President of the Building Service Employees International Union, AFL had announced that his Union's Executive Board had passed a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey for President.

Attachment

100-179874

AFB:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: FATHER PAUL McNALLY

Dean, Georgetown Medical School
39th and Reservoir Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to Bureau telephone call to SAC HOTTEL on February 10, 1950.

Father McNALLY was interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE KIRVAN on February 10, 1950.

Father McNALLY advised that he had two matters which he wanted to report to the Bureau. He stated that the first situation involved the attempted unionization by Local 82 of the Building Services Employees, AFL. He advised that during the past month he had received two letters from representatives of the local requesting that he negotiate with them.

On January 27, 1950, he stated that he met with one SAM LEVINE, an attorney representing that union, and one ROBERT P. BAILEY, and a woman named LUCAS, first name unknown, both Negroes and employees of the Georgetown Hospital. Father McNALLY advised that his suspicions were aroused by the manner in which they conducted themselves, and he was of the opinion that they were Communists. He could give no specific information, however, upon which he based his opinion that they were Communists. He reiterated that he had met these three individuals only once and had no other information about them. He stated that he wanted to pass this information along to the Bureau for what ever value it would be. In addition, Father McNALLY thought that the Bureau could be of assistance to him in dealing with the union. He pointed out in conclusion that he had already turned the matter over to his attorney and had further advised the representatives of the union that under the Taft-Hartley Act hospitals did not necessarily have to allow unionization of their employees.

It was pointed out to Father McNALLY that the FBI did not conduct active investigations of union activities, and that it would be impossible to give him information which he could use in dealing with the local. He stated that he understood the situation perfectly, and that as long as he could be of some assistance to the Bureau, he was satisfied.

LK:smf
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EX-1

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Office reflected that one SAM LEVINE is known to be an associate of Communist functionaries in Washington with law offices in the National Press Building. He has in the past represented various locals of different unions in this area. No record was found of ROBERT P. BAILEY and no record could be found of a woman named LUCAS who could be identified with the individual named by Father McNALLY.

Father McNALLY also advised that he had become suspicious of one MARTIN RUBIN, Associate Professor of Chemical Pathology, Georgetown Medical School. He stated that it had been reported to him that RUBIN was friendly with "foreign appearing individuals who visited him." Father McNALLY made available the personnel file on RUBIN which reflected that he was born on November 2, 1915, at New York City. He attended the City College of New York from 1931 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1936. He also attended the University of Iowa from 1934 to 1935 and Columbia University from 1936 to 1939. He then did clinical work at Mount Sinai Hospital and Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was employed by Wallace and Tiernan Products Incorporated, Belleville, New Jersey, from 1941 to 1946 and by the Schering Corporation as a Research Chemist. He was employed by Georgetown Hospital on the recommendation of Doctor CHARLES F. GESCHICKTER. Father McNALLY had no further information concerning RUBIN or GESCHICKTER.

A review of the files of the Washington Field Office reflects no information concerning RUBIN or GESCHICKTER.

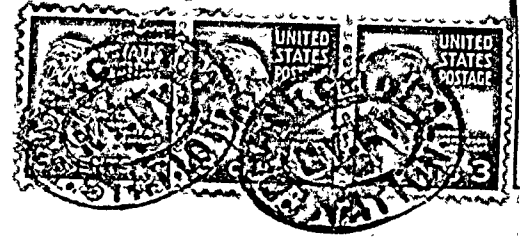
The results of the above interview are being furnished the Bureau for its information. No further action will be taken by this office.

HUBERT A. BERTZ
65 Hillside Ave
New York 34, N.Y.

The Bureau of
Investigation.
Washington D.C.

62-33476-36

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BRONX UNION

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The Post Home News, acting on pleas from union members and labor leaders, has investigated for five months the officers of Local 32E, The Bronx, Building Service Employees International Union, AFL. This series tells the story of the 10-year rule of Thomas F. Lewis, president of 32 E with its 3500 superintendents, porters, elevator men and doormen. It is a story of unsavory officials crushing members with a dictatorial constitution, of heavy dues and secret finances, of hounding all opposition out of homes as well as jobs, of the greedy attempt to strangle a brother AFL union, and of backing down from some activities only after repeated warnings by the district attorney of possible indictment and protests from responsible labor leaders. Its theme is that Thomas Lewis is a labor outlaw who betrayed his members and the labor movement.

Thomas F. Lewis, president of Local 32E, the Bronx, Building Service Employees International Union, AFL, has increasingly appeared in the role of chief spokesman for Bronx labor. He even recently headed the reception committee representing labor which welcomed the Freedom Train to the borough. Every Bronx worker has a stake in Lewis' attempts to be the borough's labor spokesman, particularly in view of the following record: The Local's new - paper says Lewis was first installed in high office in 1959 by George Scalise, International Building Service president who shortly after got 10 to 20 years in Sing Sing for 'looting the International treasury. Scalise knew 32E's officers well, because it was his home local.

Lewis, of 2454 Tiebout Avenue, has been arrested five times, for rape, assaulting a policeman, assaulting a union member, vehicular homicide, and conspiracy. He was never convicted, with three cases dying in grand jury.

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Within a year of becoming president, Lewis was suspended by the International Union after a blue-ribbon citizens' committee investigated his rule of the Bronx local.

Lewis' officers include:

GEORGE CAMMARATTA, 666 East 253rd Street, secretary-treasurer, and MICHAEL TAFURI, business representative, both appointed by Scalise in 1959. Shortly after his appointment, Cammaratta wrote a column lavishly praising Scalise a couple of months before Scalise was arrested. Cammaratta has also made inconsistent sworn statements in state and national elections.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN, 1515 Macombs Road, who resigned during this investigation, was a business representative who spent 10 years in Sing Sing. The International constitution says no ex-convict shall be an officer.

JACQUES BUITENKANT, 1000 Grand Concourse, union attorney who is a former counsel for Communist-front outfits, and former treasurer of the Friends of the Soviet Union. He has violated the spirit if not the law of court orders restraining the union from trying to evict a superintendent.

The International officers have not answered telegrams from union members and the Post Home News on conditions in 32E.

The 32E constitution conflicts with the International one, yet Lewis says the International officers have approved it.

The local constitution was not distributed to members for years, although the International constitution requires distribution.

Lewis promised the Post Home News a signed version of the obscured constitutional history, but reneged when the agreed deadline came.

The local constitution allows Lewis to name the election committee to oversee voting, and also provides that after polling the ballot boxes shall be turned over to him.

The constitution says members can be expelled on such vague charges as joining movements which impair the morale "of any American institution".

Initiation fees are \$100, and superintendents pay \$5 monthly dues, although some make under \$100. Local 32B in Manhattan charges \$2.00.

Lewis refuses to print a financial statement, and members charge they do not know where the union money goes. Local 32B prints one semi-annually. Lewis promised this newspaper a signed 1948 financial statement, then reneged.

Members pay various assessments, and fines for not attending political meetings.

One member in one year paid \$165 in dues and assessments, none of it fines, which was about five per cent of his salary.

The union in 1948 received \$10,000 from congratulatory advertisements at \$100 a page from Bronx landlords in the annual dance journal.

The union spends an estimated \$65,000 annually on salaries. The officers have six cars, registered in their own names, but paid for, they say, by the union.

Signed statements in the files of this newspaper, plus court documents, trace a pattern of purging of members who protest.

Members are almost hopelessly trapped. The landlord's contracts say they must evict suspended, as well as expelled, members from job and home.

Lewis excuses all charges by saying he gets "benefits and raises" for his men. But almost all unions have gained wage increases in recent years, and as

for benefits, there are prime examples of neglect.

The officers are rightfully proud of a welfare fund paid for by employers, but it covers only half the members.

Seniority means little in getting a chance at a better job, although there is an amazing difference in work conditions in the estimated 600 Bronx apartment buildings the union serves.

The local, which has adopted few progressive union policies, has no real job bureau. Each business representative handles openings in his own territory, with side deals an obvious possibility.

The "master contract" with landlords reads well, but as various benefits are struck out for many members the name is grossly misleading. The men work long hours and much harder than usually realized, yet many are poorly paid.

The irregularities are surprising in a union with a virtual monopoly in the Bronx.

Lewis recently backed down from an attempt to take away the servicing of coin-meter laundry machines from an authorized brother AFL union. He had practically wiped out the smaller union when he stopped after three developments:

(1) This newspaper began investigating Local 32E.

(2) William Green, president of the AFL, confirmed that only Local 1569, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, had the AFL charter. Lewis had claimed he had AFL permission.

(3) Dist. Atty. Foley called Lewis in and gave him a final warning about possible indictment. Foley was concerned about charges from independent service and operating firms in the Bronx that their business was being ruined

by an alliance between 52E and an association of Bronx operators.

The independents, many of them veterans starting in business, charge in statements filed with this newspaper that the association was to hire only 52E men. In return, they say, 52E would protect association machine locations by pressing landlords to refuse to deal with independents.

The independents charge that 52E superintendents were ordered to pull the electric plugs on their machines until they joined the association. Once in, they say, their business was frozen because they were not supposed to bid on an association member's location.

Lewis and the association deny any alliance, though Lewis admits trying to organize the workers, and the Association admits a "gentleman's agreement" not to touch each other's sites.

Murray Baron, who as chairman of the Manhattan Liberal party recently led the successful fight to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., presented the independents' case to Foley. Baron is a noted labor attorney indorsed by such progressive labor figures as David Dubinsky.

(The next article will tell how Tommy Lewis rose from elevator boy at 19 to union president at 21 -- and the men who helped him make it).

BRONX UNION #2

Thomas F. Lewis, president of the Bronx Building Service Union, says he is a self-made man.

Lewis, only 31 years old today, fought his way up from elevator boy at 18 to president at 21. He burns with ambition, is enormously confident of his own abilities, and reddens in anger when asked if he owes much of his spectacular rise to two notorious labor leaders sent to Sing Sing for stealing union funds.

The two men are George Scalise, former president of the Building Service Employees Int'l Union, and Sam. "Firpo" Abrams, who preceded Lewis as president of Bronx Local 32E.

The sensational conviction in 1940 of Scalise for looting the International treasury gave a powerful push to the political career of prosecuting Dist. Atty. Thomas E. Dewey.

Scalise got 10 to 20 years for stealing \$60,000 over a period of years. His downfall revealed a nationwide net of corruption among Building Service officials.

In 1913 Scalise had received 4½ years on a white slavery conviction in Brooklyn, and in 1941 while in Sing Sing he received 3½ more years for income tax evasion.

He knew intimately conditions and men in Local 32E because it was his home local. He was the Bronx delegate to the 1935 International convention.

A few months before Dewey arrested Scalise, the International president had Lewis appointed to the number two spot in Local 32E, according to the local's newspaper, "32E Events". Several months later Lewis became president and has been since.

Lewis succeeded Sam Abrams who fled when his mulcting of an estimated \$100,000 from Bronx landlords and Local 32E was discovered.

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Abrams received 2½ to five years in Sing Sing after explaining that the "honey" began pouring in so fast that first he dipped one hand into it, then the other and finally the "honey" was overflowing both hands.

When he became 32E president in 1936, Abrams had already served 2½ years for highway robbery in Oklahoma and had been arrested for felonious assault in Brooklyn in 1932.

Lewis insists that he always fought Scalise and Abrams, and that it is unfair to say they helped him. He could not even remember Scalise's having appointed him so the Post Home News showed him a 1939 copy of his local's newspaper which said so.

When Abrams became president in 1936, Lewis was a muscular elevator boy of 18. Abrams soon appointed him a dues collector, to coax reluctant members and to persuade landlords to sign up.

By May 1939 the 21 year old Lewis had been advanced by Abrams over veteran members to the post of organizer. He was listed in the union paper immediately after Abrams and ~~Hymie Singer~~, General organizer.

When Lewis was arrested and indicted for felonious assault in 1938, Singer was booked with him as having acted in concert to beat up a member. A Bronx grand jury indicted the two men, but a petit jury freed them.

Singer "resigned" from his number two spot along with Abrams in September 1939 when the union funds were missed.

In 1921 Singer, who like Abrams and Lewis is a powerfully built man, received 60 days in Manhattan for felonious assault. In 1941 the International Brotherhood of Teamsters revoked the charter of a truck drivers' local because the ex-convict Singer had become president.

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Lewis himself has had frequent brushes with the law. Never convicted, he has been arrested five times on charges of criminal attack, assaulting an officer, assaulting a union member, vehicular homicide, and conspiracy.

The 1936 conspiracy and 1938 vehicular homicide charges were dismissed. He was acquitted with Singer on the 1938 charge of assaulting a member.

The criminal assault case in 1940 was dismissed by the grand jury. The arresting officer signed the affidavit, but the woman did not sign.

In 1947 the grand jury dismissed a charge of felonious assault by a policeman who said Lewis hit him when the officer tried to stop a street fight between Lewis and another man.

In 1944 Lewis staggered into Morrisania Hospital with two slashes across his abdomen. He said he had fallen down some stairs. While detectives questioned him on the suspicious nature of the cuts, a business agent for a rival union came in suffering from a wound in the left arm. He said someone had attacked him from behind while he was watching a crowd fight. Detectives found no record of a crowd, and said they would investigate.

When Abrams and Singer left 32E in September 1939, Scalise sent in his righthand man, Isidore "Izzy" Schwarz, to oversee the local.

The following summer Schwarz was to receive a suspended sentence because he turned state's evidence on Scalise after pleading guilty to participating with him in a 53-count indictment for extorting \$100,000 from hotel owners. But in the fall of 1939 Schwarz was still Scalise's "Eastern representative".

The constitution allows the International president to suspend a local in a crisis and appoint temporary officers. The November 1939 "32E Events", the local's newspaper, reports that Schwarz said the new officers would be:

Michael Tafuri, top man as General Business Manager, brought in from outside the local, and Tommy Lewis, number two man as General Organizer.

Six months later in March 1940 Tafuri stepped aside to become a business representative, and the 21 year old Lewis was elected president and general manager in a bitterly fought campaign.

Lewis denies it, and insists that Scalise opposed him. At 21 years of age, as he pictures it, he had triumphed in a long fought battle with entrenched union gangsterism, and set about reforming the Bronx local.

(The next article will tell how Lewis went about "reforming" Local 32E, and the ring of officials he collected about him to carry out his plans).

BRONX UNION #3

When Thomas F. Lewis became president of the Bronx Building Service Union in Mar. 1940, after the previous president, Sam Abrams, had fled with union funds, he vowed in the local's newspaper that he would reform the union.

To help him reform Local 32E, Lewis surrounded himself with the following officials and advisers:

HERMAN BERNSTEIN, 1515 Macombs Rd., business representative who resigned during this newspaper's investigation. He spent 10 years in Sing Sing for armed robbery. The International constitution says no ex-convict shall be an officer.

JACKQUES BUITENKANT, 1000 Grand Concourse, Local 32E attorney, with a record from 1929 to 1933 as defense counsel for many Communist-front groups. In 1938 a Brooklyn judge ordered his ejection from court after accusing him of being involved in a suspect affidavit.

Buitenkant has directed the union court battles to expel and evict members who protested Lewis' method of reforming. In at least one case he indicated that a landlord should evict a member when a court order was in effect ordering the union to treat the man as a member in good standing.

GEORGE CAMMARATA, 666 E. 233d St., secretary-treasurer under Abrams as well as Lewis; fulsome praiser of the notorious ex-convict George Scalise; and maker of contradictory sworn statements at the polls in state and national elections.

MICHAEL TAFURI, business representative, whom the local's newspaper "32E Events", says was originally sent in as top man to replace Abrams by the crooked Scalise, then president of the International Building Service Union. When Lewis became president a few months later, he kept Tafuri as a business representative.

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Lewis insists he always opposed Scalise, although his newspaper says the International president appointed him to the number two spot in the local in Sept. 1939. Scalise originally came from Local 32E.

A column in "32E Events" by Cammarata clarifies the relationship between the 32E officers and Scalise. It appeared in the Jan. 1940 edition, several months after the appointments of Lewis, Tafuri, and Cammarata were reported:

"We are particularly proud of our General President, Mr. George Scalise... We are especially proud to have him as a member of our local. That's an honor no one can take away from us... He is a darned good man for the job and a swell guy".

Two months later, in March 1940, Lewis was elected president. He now says Scalise bitterly opposed him in that election.

If so, Scalise apparently switched from "a swell guy" to Lewis' enemy within that two months.

This is puzzling because Tafuri and Cammarata admit that they liked Scalise until a month after Lewis' election--until April when they were "shocked and disillusioned" to hear of Scalise's arrest for plundering the union treasury. Scalise had to resign and was sent to Sing Sing by Dist. Atty. Thomas E. Dewey.

Cammarata has at times changed his mind about numbers as well as people. In the 1948 presidential election he registered and voted from 666 E. 233d St., stating he had lived in that same election district for 10 years, and had last voted in 1944, voting from the same address.

This is flatly contradictory to his sworn statement in 1946 when he voted from 190 E. Mosholu Pkwy., stating that he had lived in that election district for two years, and had last voted in 1945,

voting from the same address.

Cammarata explains that he "intended" to live at 190 E. Mosholu Pkwy. He apparently intended to do so for three years, because in 1945 he voted from 190 E. Mosholu, stating that he had lived in that election district for 10 months and had last voted in 1944, voting from 666 E. 233d St.

Herman Bernstein, the bus, representative who resigned during this newspaper's investigation, was paroled June 29, 1938, after serving 10 years for armed robbery in the 1st degree. He was discharged from parole in May, 1948.

Lewis says Bernstein resigned for private reasons, and hired him because it is the duty of society to give a man another chance.

The Int'l. constitution is not so charitable, stating, "No person who has been convicted of a felony shall be eligible to hold office".

Lewis claims that this restriction applies only to elected officers, not to appointees. The constitution makes no such restriction, saying, "Officers under this section shall include members of the Local Executive Board, Business Representatives of Local Unions..."

Lewis has not always distinguished so acutely between hiring and electing representatives. The June 1948 edition of "32E Events" which lists Lewis as editor, in reporting the last election, begins:

"Thomas Lewis, our president, and the entire slate of officers, trustees, executive board, and representatives were re-elected."

Jacques Buitenkant, 32E attorney, frequently appeared from 1929 to 1933 as counsel for pro-Communist groups. Today he says, "I was just a young lawyer trying to get along. I am certainly no Communist, and never have been".

In 1928 Buitenkant as attorney for the International Labor Defense League, long called a Communist Front, represented four alleged Communists charged with conspiracy to distribute handbills which police said called the Supreme Court an "infamous Body".

In 1930 he represented the Communist Party in an unsuccessful attempt to get the city to allow the Party to parade from Union Square up Broadway with an open coffin-containing a corpse.

In 1930 he also represented J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for lieutenant governor, at his arraignment when a Red demonstration at City Hall ended in a riot.

In 1933 he appeared for the Shoe and Leather Workers Union and for the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The Un-American Activities Committee 1944 report lists Buitenkant as treasurer in 1929 of the Friends of the Soviet Union, USA Section.

Buitenkant's ejection from court came in 1938 when Kings County Judge John Fitzgerald, after accusing him of knowing about a suspect affidavit in a case, said, "Take him out. Don't say another word or I'll lock you up".

Last December Buitenkant walked the fine edge of legality to let a landlord know he wanted him to dismiss and evict a building super while a court order was in effect which restrained the union from interfering with the member's rights. (The full case will be given later). Buitenkant of course as 32E attorney is paid by the members to protect their rights.

This newspaper held many conferences with Lewis and Buitenkant before printing this story. Buitenkant several times shouted that this newspaper was trying to kick the labor movement around, and warned that he might parade two or three thousand 32E members up Grand Concourse with banners denouncing the Post Home News.

Lewis, who had vowed on becoming president in 1940 that he would reform Local 32E, was asked if Cammarata, Tafuri, Bernstein, and Buitenkant had been of real service.

"That's right", he said. "We've all worked together".

(The next article will tell how the officers reformed the local constitution, even when hampered by being suspended a while after a blue-ribbon citizens' committee investigated the local).

Bronx Union #4

Thomas F. Lewis, President of the Bronx Building Service Union for 10 years, was re-elected to another three year term in May 1948 by unanimous vote.

It was a tribute to the efficiency of his Local 32E constitution, because Lewis is frequently embroiled in attempts to expel from home and jobs the members who criticize the way he runs the union.

His current constitution provides that Lewis shall appoint the committee to oversee elections; states that after polling, the ballot boxes shall be turned over to him; and provides a method of electing whereby members do not vote.

Lewis has refused to put himself on record with a signed version of the local's constitutional history during his 10 year reign, and the International officers have not answered queries from 32E Members and this newspaper about the following facts:

For over six years the members were not given a correct local constitution, although the International by-laws require that the local constitution be distributed to each member.

Members charge in signed statements filed with this newspaper that for years they did not see any constitution, and that the one currently distributed appeared only after an expelled member questioned the original 1937 constitution's validity in court.

Although Lewis promised to reform by by-laws when he became president in 1940, the current document is more dictatorial.

The local constitution provides that members can be expelled on such vague charges as "impairing the morale of any American institution...."

The local constitution also glaringly conflicts with the Inter-

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national by-laws, yet Lewis says the International has approved it.

Lewis was suspended in March 1941, within a year after becoming president, by the International Officers after a citizens committee investigated Local 32E.

A seven man elected committee spent three months drafting a democratic constitution, finishing in February 1942. The 32E officers are on record in court with revisions in 1941, 1945, and 1947--but do not mention what became of 1942.

Today's by-laws say on the front cover: "Adopted 1937; Revised 1945", with no mention of 1942 and no indications in the constitution that any reform was carried out.

The reasons why the International officers suspended Lewis in 1941, but have been strangely indifferent about 32E affairs ever since, help explain why the local constitution is worse than the original one.

Lewis was suspended shortly after George Scalise resigned as president of the International Union and went to Sing Sing for stealing an estimated \$60,000 from the union.

The spectacular prosecution of Scalise by Dist. Atty. Thomas E. Dewey focused public attention on widespread corruption among Building Service officials.

William McFetridge, the new International president, promised he would clean house, and appointed a citizens committee to investigate. One of the three committee chairmen was Arthur S. Meyer, today chairman of the N.Y. State Mediation Board.

The committee turned over its evidence and conclusions to the International officers, who have told the Post Home News that they cannot locate the report on Lewis.

But the proceedings of the International Executives Board meeting in Chicago on March 3, 1941, said:

"As a result of the Committee's report, the officers of Local 32E were suspended, and the General President took over...until the affairs were in a business-like condition and an election of officers was had".

About a year after Lewis' suspension, when the public interest had died down, an election was held, and Lewis was re-elected with his same officers and virtually the same 1937 constitution.

On March 4, 1947, Lewis was asked by August Thiede, a superintendent about to be expelled, for a revised constitution rather than the 1937 one. Lewis answered, "It has not been printed".

The union had not printed a copy by 1947 although it is on record with three revisions in 1945, 1941, and August 1940--- which means that for over six years members could not get a correct constitution.

Thiede took the case to court, charging expulsion from home and job under an incorrect constitution. Jacques Buitenkant, 32E attorney, presented as the binding local constitution only the 1937 document. Thiede, a lone superintendent, lost his case, but at that time did not know the full facts as uncovered in this investigation.

A few months after the Thiede court case, the current constitution was distributed to all members.

The current by-laws permit members to be expelled under vague charges, as case histories of members to be given later will demonstrate. One sample charge indicates the spirit:

"Paragraph S., Section 13: Members shall not join in any movement that will obstruct, retard, impede, or impair the progress of

this organization, that may impair the morale of the AFL, or any American institution, our International or our Local Union, are subject to expulsion from the organization".

The bad grammar belongs to the constitution, but the power to decide what is an American institution belongs to the union officers.

Six examples show the ways in which the current constitution is worse than the 1937 document:

The original by-laws said amendments must be printed in the union paper; the executive board will set officer salaries; ballot boxes shall be turned over to the union trustees after balloting; the trustees shall retain election records for six months; and elections are by secret ballot. The international constitution was printed with each local copy.

The current constitution says nothing about printing amendments; nothing about who shall approve officer salaries; nothing about retaining election records. It says the ballots shall be turned over to the president immediately after voting, provides an escape clause which mocks the secret ballot; and does not have the International constitution printed along with -- a direct violation of International requirements.

The constitution says Lewis as president is also business manager; shall appoint the committee ruling on membership applications; decides whether a strike shall be called; negotiates all contracts with employers; and makes "all necessary expenditures in furthering the welfare" of 32E.

With such powers Lewis is a hard man to beat. He is even a hard man to run against under the provision which says that if a candidate has no opposition, the secretary shall cast a vote for the

whole local, "thereby declaring the officer elected".

The constitution does not provide for write-in nominations, and members say they do not dare nominate against Lewis in open meeting.

The local's newspaper described the 1948 elections:

"Brother George Cammarata (secretary-treasurer) nominated Thomas Lewis, our president, for re-election. This was widely received and with cheers from the members, one ballot was cast by the secretary and the nomination unanimously carried".

The story tells how the officers in turn nominated each other and were declared unanimously elected.

Against this background still stands the forlorn provisions of the current local constitution:

"The voting shall be by secret ballot", and "nominations shall be held in April", one month before the elections.

(The next article will tell of the Local 32E finances--the heavy tribute from members, and the officers' refusal to publish a financial statement.)

BRONX UNION #5

Thomas F. Lewis, president of the Bronx Building Service Union, refuses to publish a financial statement for his 3500 members.

Lewis' Local 32E charges \$100 initiation fees -- four times as much as its brother union in Manhattan, Local 32B.

The Bronx union charges \$5 monthly dues, although some superintendents make under \$80 a month. Local 32B charges \$2.

Bronx superintendents pay a "permit fee" or about \$2 per \$25 earned in overtime work. Local 32B charges nothing.

The Manhattan local publishes a complete financial statement twice a year in its union magazine.

Lewis never publishes a financial statement. He promised the Post Home News a signed 1948 statement, but after weeks of delay he refused to put himself on record.

The Bronx union takes in vast sums from its 3500 members. The monthly dues alone amounted to an estimated \$168,000 in 1948.

One superintendent, whose case is not unusual, pays five per cent of his salary in dues and permit fees.

Local 32E officers use six cars registered in their own names as owners. They were paid for by the union. Lewis gives an "insurance" reason which underwriters ridicule.

Officers give members worthless, undated dues receipts--and explain they do not have time to date them.

Members face fines for not attending special meetings to hear politicians.

Members charge in signed statements filed with this newspaper that They have no idea of the union's financial status. They say that fiscal reports read out at meetings are fragmentary and impossible to follow.

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The officers of the parent International Union have not answered pleas from 32E members and this newspaper to investigate the local's finances.

Lewis gave this newspaper a series of remarkable explanations about the officers' fiscal practices.

Superintendents' monthly dues jumped 150 per cent in little over a year, going from \$2 in 1945 to \$5 in 1946.

Lewis said that even superintendents with low paying 32E jobs could afford the \$5 monthly dues, because they have outside work.

This newspaper asked Lewis if a union had just claims on whatever a low paid member could make outside. He said the high dues are little enough for the "unusual benefits" his men receive.

Yet the members' only "unusual" benefit--a hospital and insurance program--is paid for by landlords.

Lewis says any member can see a monthly financial statement prepared by certified public accounts--by asking an officer.

Members charge that they fear reprisals if they ask to see the reports. Most unions publish statements, so that no member has to create an issue by asking to see the record personally.

Lewis says he will not publish a statement because landlords could gauge the union's strenght in a strike.

Yet the officers boast of the local's strength and cite its strong closed shop position. They declare that in winter a landlord can seldom hold out over five days. Fuel trucks rarely cross picket lines.

Lewis justifies the \$100 initiation fee by saying many men make side deals with landlords to do extra work without pay in return for a job and the landlord's payment of initiation.

He says so many landlords willingly pay this high fee, rather than hire honest 32E men, that he may raise the tariff to \$200.

The result of course is that the honest applicant also pays \$100 --out of his own pocket. The Manhattan local charges \$25.

This is an interesting explanation. Lewis justifies high initiation fees because he says so many dishonest members work with the landlords to betray union rules. Yet he also says any member, honest or not, can see the financial records--which he will not publish for fear landlords may find out what they say.

Veteran Bronx members, who see the union giving prized jobs to newcomers, recall that the longshoremen's union was recently exposed as accepting men for high initiation fees, when good positions were already scarce.

During the wartime manpower shortage, 32E began "permit fees". A member could handle two jobs if he paid the union about \$2 per \$25 earned in the second one.

As the member continues to pay his regular dues, the union gets more than if two men were working.

Lewis says the union took a large part of the men's extra pay so that at war's end they would not mind so much giving up the second job to returning members.

He also says the officers continue the system because they hate to cut out the higher living standards the men with two jobs enjoy.

This is another interesting explanation. If there is no unemployment today, there seems no justification for hitting the men's pay so hard.

If there is unemployment, the union presumably should make sure each member has one job before worrying about reducing the scale of living of the member who has two.

The Manhattan local has no such permit fee system. Its use in the Bronx poses the question as to whether it is designed for the

members' welfare---or for their money.

When Mayor O'Dwyer ran for election in 1945, Lewis sent out a letter: "Dear Brother...He (O'Dwyer) will appear at the next meeting.. those members who do not attend shall be fined \$3". Lewis says it is his duty to make sure his men hear pro-labor candidates.

Local 32E Officers frequently omit dates when they write out dues receipts which of course makes them worthless.

One 32E representative, Jimmy Coope of 1555 Grand Concourse, said that he had no time to put dates on dues receipts. He said members lined up to pay just before monthly meetings began, and he had to hurry.

Lewis said he could not afford to get more staff to fill out receipts.

This newspaper asked if he thought 3500 members would oppose paying several people for a couple hours work each month.

Lewis answered that he had been considering a quicker method-- rubber stamps. The idea that rubber stamps could replace a human being explains a lot about Lewis.

The union paid for six cars. As of last March 15, the state Bureau of Motor Vehicles listed them as owned by six officers: Four 1948 Hudsons, George Cammarata, secretary-treasurer, and three business representatives, Henry Chartier, Coope, and Stanley Unger, a 1948 Ford, James Lynch, representative; and a 1947 Chrysler, Lewis.

Lewis said the local registered the cars as owned by the officers because a serious auto accident suit might wipe out the union treasury. He did not feel that this constituted an unethical attempt to avoid paying possible street victims crippled for life.

Lewis also said that "the bills of sale were signed over to the union". No one was worried over the fact that, if the bills were misplaced, the union would have no legal claim to the cars.

The Post Home News conferred with three underwriters, specialists in auto casualty insurance. The three specialists had never heard of an organization which owns cars and registers them in the names of individual officers. One said that the many unions for whom he has written policies always keep their cars in the name of the union.

He dismissed Lewis' insurance explanation as "baloney". He said it would not "save" the union treasury, because the union would be liable anyway if an accident happened while on union business.

Today Local 32E is big business, with its \$100 initiations, \$5 dues, permit fees, fines, dance assessments, and strike assessments. Lewis insists he handles the money well. Members, who do not dare to demand a personal look at the records, will have to take his word for it--unless the International Union officers end their indifference about investigating conditions in Local 32E.

(Next article will be about the poor working conditions of many members, and how the union has power to get decent conditions for all).

BRONX UNION #6

Members of the Bronx Building Service Union charge that union officers encouraged them to strike, then deserted them to landlord's persecution and eviction.

Other evicted men charge in signed statements filed with this newspaper that they received no food or rent money while unemployed for weeks, despite officers' claimed payments.

The union's 3500 members have no job placement bureau. Each officer handles jobs in his own territory, with side deals an obvious possibility.

Members work long hours with low pay. Hours and wages range in extremes from job to job--although wage hour standardization is an elementary function of a union.

Seniority gives no assurance that a member will ever get a chance at a better job.

The "master contract" with landlords is sadly misnamed, for benefits are struck out for many members.

The tragedy of the union's 3500 men is that they have suffered needlessly.

The union president, Thomas F. Lewis, strains for the role of outstanding labor statesman of the Bronx. Ironically he could have been--by moulding a strong, progressive union to lead Bronx labor.

But Lewis, with all his flaming will and burning ambition, seems incapable of realizing that a Hillman or a Dubinsky gains stature which a self-serving, rough-shod labor boss can never approach.

This newspaper confronted Lewis with charges about his background, officers, finances, constitution, and purging of protesting members from homes and jobs. He brushed aside these accusations,

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declaring that what counts is that "I get benefits and raises for my men".

Lewis says he has hired a statistical expert to show the hundreds of raises and many benefits he has achieved.

But most labor leaders in recent inflation years have secured wage increases. More pertinent is that many 32E men are still poorly paid.

As for Lewis' "benefits", the word has meaning only when it includes working conditions, such as job security against the ruthlessness of either landlords of union officers.

Lewis has headed Local 32E for 10 years. There has been, and still is, a chance for a leader to build a progressive union to get decent conditions for all members. Lewis says he has already done so. If he believes this, the former elevator boy has forgotten how his members live:

Superintendents in good apartment houses may make over \$200 monthly plus apartment, have a helper, an oil-heated house, an incinerator, self-service elevators, and not too many tenants.

They tend their oil burner for a half hour at morning and evening, haul no ashes, and get a six day week with pay for the seventh day or holidays.

Such men are fortunate. But many supers make \$100 monthly or less, plus an unfurnished apartment. In winter they get up at 5 AM get furnaces going by 5:30, shovel coal every hour until 10 PM. They have an expression: "You sleep with your coal".

Most supers collect rent, keep accounts, shovel snow, dump garbage, haul ashes, wash down stairways, get hauled out of bed at 3 AM to fix a jammed elevator door, and must never leave the building untended.

Lewis, who negotiates contracts with landlords, says he has to make allowances for each one's ability to pay. It is doubtful that the union knows landlords' complete financial status; and mill owners used to plead poverty to excuse paying children 25 cents an hour.

Lewis says he does the best he can. But he has boasted that landlords seldom can hold out over five days in a strike. Fuel trucks rarely cross picket lines, and courts do not take strike excuses for unheated apartment buildings.

With a closed shop position in the Bronx, 32E has the power to get decent working conditions for all members.

Local 32E has no job bureau, where openings would be posted for senior men or first applicants. Officers handle jobs in their own territories, which leaves the door wide open for favoritism or side deals.

One superintendent charges that for months he asked his representative for a better job. A good opening went to a new man, who paid the usual \$100 initiation fee.

Other members say they found better jobs through advertisements and employment agencies--and discovered the open jobs were under 32E contract.

Members report a general pattern of receiving no help from officers when abused and evicted by landlords. A super in a non-union house joined Local 32E which promised him a wage increase, a day off, and picket support. He charges the union sent only one picket for a few moments a day. He lost the strike, and the landlord threw him out.

Another super joined 32E and picketed. The landlord took his revenge for having to sign up, by waking the super several times every night for months. He insisted the super "recheck the window locks" or "put in a new hall bulb". 27

Lewis told the sleepless super he could do nothing about the landlord or a new job. But the super's fellow members told him about a 32E job open for days, which he took at a \$25 monthly pay cut to escape his landlord.

Later case histories will show a series of men whom landlords evicted soon after the supers spoke out against the officers.

Lewis says that when a member is evicted, the union cares for his family's food and rent bill until a new job is found. The following charge indicates all members may not get such benefits:

The union promised a position to a 32E super with three children, no job, and no home. But when he called the union, he was told his particular representative was on vacation. He got his job, after three months--but "at no time did the union provide clothing, housing, or food for my family".

The "master contract" is sadly misnamed, for officers permit landlords to strike out various benefits.

One super had to pay his own gas and lights bill, and another charges he had to work on holidays with no extra pay--although the "master contract" says landlords shall pay for both benefits.

Members do not participate in the negotiating of their contracts, and they charge that officers do not let them see the signed document.

The union does have a good welfare fund, paid for by landlords. It provides life and accident insurance, sickness and surgical benefits with maternity included. But the policies cover only about half the members, and if a man moves to another 32E job not covered, he has to continue payments himself.

Lewis says he has also secured many injunctions against landlords trying to evict superintendents unfairly, and frequently takes landlords' dismissal attempts to arbitration. This is creditable, but

is no more than well paid officials duty. It hardly excuses any abuse.

Lewis in recent years has set out to become the outstanding labor statesman of the Bronx. He poses frequently with politicians, and gives them his labor indorsement. He recently headed the committee representing 30 Bronx AFL unions. He even headed the reception committee, representing Bronx labor, which welcomed the Freedom Train.

Meantime, in 32E, members pay heavy dues. Hours are long, and pay is often low. There is no job bureau. Seniority means little. Members are charging in court that officers purge them from jobs and home when they protest conditions. Others say they lost their jobs when officers deserted them to landlords' persecution.

Lewis could have won the mantle of Bronx labor statesman, with a progressive union. But, in poetic justice, his lack of vision took him down the wrong road--dragging with him the welfare of 3500 men.

(The next article will tell how officers have purged members from homes and jobs for protesting conditions in Local 32E).

It would be hard to replace Thomas F. Lewis as president of the Bronx Building Service Union, for the stories of members expelled from job and home after criticizing him show that he crushes the slightest signs of rival leadership.

The charges of expelled members in court records and in signed statements filed with this newspaper trace a general pattern: Long time members were evicted by landlords as incompetent, or else expelled by the local, soon after criticizing or running against Lewis and his officers.

The pattern starts with the man who ran against Lewis in 1940, when Lewis was first elected union president. The ex-member charges that officers eliminated him by first refusing to accept his dues, and then expelling him for non-payment.

The pattern includes candidates against the Lewis slate in the early 1940's, and takes in men expelled in 1946 and 1947 after speaking out against a heavy dues increase.

The pattern carries through recent months, in which officers after long court battles expelled members who tried to form a legitimate party for reform in the local. The expelled men selfishly tried to rule or ruin the union, Lewis claims.

This newspaper does not believe so. The important point is that, even if the members had, it would not excuse officers' violations of democratic procedures in their union trials. For even the guilty would deserve to have someone else judge them than the same officer who accused them. Even the guilty would deserve the full 10 days' notice of trial which the International constitution requires.

Even the guilty, before their union trial is completed, should not be fired or see their families thrown out of their homes under a union contract which orders landlords to evict members who have merely been suspended.

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Even the guilty would deserve to be presented with written specific charges, naming time and place, so that they would prepare a defense.

Even the guilty should not feel threatened with loss of home and job if caught talking with critics of the officers.

The charges of expelled members during the 10 year rule of Lewis show a marked similarity:(indicate more comes later, there are of earlier years).

Edward Vatcher, now aged 64, ran against Lewis for union president in 1940 and lost. He has had a long and honorable trade union career, and is a master of parliamentary procedure. Vatcher headed the union until 1936, when the exconvict Sam Abrams, who preceded Lewis as president, took over the local. Abrams fled with union funds in 1939. His appointed protege, Lewis, was left as to-ranking official.

The husky young Lewis beat the aging Vatcher in an election for a new president. But Vatcher's prestige and watchful eye remained Lewis' greatest concern. Seven months later Vatcher found himself suspended, he says, "for inciting a riot", during a meeting at which he tried to speak out against Lewis' conduct.

Vatcher's suspension took a peculiar form. He was prohibited from attending meetings for one year, "in a deliberate attempt to silence my opposition."

A few months later the International Union suspended Lewis and his officers, temporarily, and reinstated Vatcher, after a citizens committee investigated the local. Vatcher continued speaking out. Lewis' officers could not bulldoze him with a mock trial.

"Instead, they evolved an easier way of eliminating me. The officials steadily refused to accept my dues for six months, then

, expelled me in early 1945 for non-payment of dues".

Another former longtime member writes that he was expelled in 1943 after "I had run for the office of trustee against the incumbent officials.. We felt that officials were subverting our union to racketeering, and said so loudly and clearly at union meetings.." "They frequently told us they would get us out of the union if it was the last thing they did".

He says he was expelled for refusing to picket his house, although it was under contract--and that officers had maneuvered him out of his previous job.

On Nov. 6, 1946, superintendents' dues were raised from \$3 to \$5 monthly. Some make under \$80 monthly, and the dues had already been increased from \$2 to \$3 the previous year.

Hubert Albertz, a veteran superintendent, spoke against the dues increase at the Nov. 6 meeting. Twelve days later, his landlord fired him, saying tenants complained about him. The officers expelled Albertz on March 4, 1947, under Article 26 of the local constitution:

"Dissension: Any member found guilty of an offense discreditable to the Union or who endeavors to create dissension among the members, who works against the interest and harmony of the Union or who advocates the dissolution or division of this Union, shall be fined or expelled, as the Executive Board may direct."

Local 32E's officers have employed this flagrantly vague section as their favorite tool in expelling critics under the guise of protecting the "harmony" of the union. The officers hurled many charges at Albertz during his union trial, concentrating on his "plottings" against them.

The charges, whether true or not, gave them no right to harass Albertz about his circulating a petition for repeal of the dues

increase. Albertz today has a low paid super's job outside the Bronx, for he cannot find work in the borough of Lewis.

A member in good standing, typical of several, writes: "In January 1947 I was quizzed by Lewis as to whether or not I had talked with Albertz or signed his dues petition....

"He advised me not to associate with Albertz...About June 1948 I was again told that Albertz was dangerous company to keep".

The question is, dangerous to whom?

(The next article will tell the story of two members. The courts could not save the first from dismissal and eviction. The second found the union attorney representing him at a legal proceeding to protect his job, while the same attorney in another court was opposing his charge that Local 32E officers had physically beat him).

The Bronx Building Service Union, under Thomas F. Lewis as president, violates court order to purge members from jobs and homes who join a reform movement in the local.

Officials ordered one landlord to fire and evict a superintendent before his union trial was completed. A court decision ordered the officers to leave Frank Davenport alone, but Jacques Buitenkant, the union attorney, wrote to the landlord, indicating he must evict the superintendent.

Another member, Marcel Rosset, found himself with Buitenkant representing him before the State Mediation Board to protect his job.

Buitenkant at the same time in another court was denouncing Rosset's charge that officers of the union had kicked and beaten him, with a plunge down the union office stairway putting him in the hospital..

Officers have also violated the union's constitutional requirements for a fair trial while expelling members of the reform party.

While Rosset in court was charging union officers with beating him, the officers held a union trial and expelled him. Both members lost their jobs and their homes, and had to leave the Bronx to find work.

The officers last Oct. 6 called in Davenport and questioned him about the approximately 50 members of 32E in a reform group, named the Committee for Decent Democratic Unionism in Local 32E.

George Cammarata, Local 32E sec'y treasurer, grilled Davenport about his attending the reform party's meetings, and concluded: "Davenport consorted and associated with those conspiring against this union".

The union gave Davenport a summons to trial on Oct. 26, with only five days notice. The union constitution requires 10, to give a

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member a fair chance to prepare a defense. The only written charge Davenport received was violating "Article K: Cooperation--It shall be the duty of each member to cooperate with the officers of the union and to obey orders...".

Edward Harris, who also presided over the trial, made the charge, so that he was both judge and accuser.

The officers refused to let Davenport be represented by a lawyer. They said the constitution provided that only a member in good standing could represent him, and Davenport knew the risks for any member who spoke up for him. Davenport walked out on the trial, charging unfair procedures, and the officers suspended him.

He had to leave his home and job; but got another superintendent position through an advertisement last Nov. 15. Three days later his landlord told him he must evict him at union orders because he was suspended. Davenport got a court order against the union, which said:

"Ordered, that pending the hearing..the defendants(Local 32E officers) be and they hereby are restrained from interfering with any and all the rights of the plaintiff herein to full and complete membership in Local 32E.. and from interfering with their(Davenport's) employment with employers having contractual arrangements with 32E.

The order restrained only the union, not the landlord; but he gladly let Davenport stay, telling this newspaper he found him a satisfactory employee.

The court order was in effect from Nov. 29 to Dec. 27. During that period, on Dec. 16, Buitenkant, 32E attorney, sent the landlord a letter: "This is to advise you that Frank Davenport, now employed by you, is no longer a member of the union in good standing, and has been suspended from membership..

"I refer you to the contract.. In the event of suspension, expulsion or resignation from the union of any of its members, employed

by the employer...the said employer UPON WRITTEN NOTICE from the union thereof, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISCHARGE such employee and replace him with members of the union in good standing'.

"I THEREFORE EXPECT YOU TO ACT ACCORDINGLY(underscoring ours).

This newspaper confronted Buitenkant with the letter and asked him if it did not constitute contempt of court. With labored words and sweating face, he finally said it did not, that "I merely advised the landlord of his position". The letter and court order speak for themselves.

Davenport, worried from week to week about a home for his family, at last sickened of the continual harassment. He got himself a lower paid job outside the Bronx.

Marcel Rosset, another reform group member, went to Local 32E's office last Nov. 18. He sought union help against his landlord, who wanted to fire him, says Rosset, because he would not do extra work which union rules forbid. Rosset says the union officers gave him a run-around, ignoring his pleas because they knew he was a member of the reform group.

When he persisted, several officers "kicked, pulled, pushed, and punched me," Rosset says, hospitalizing him with a plunge down the stairs. He names as a leader in the fight Herman Bernstein, ex-convict who resigned his 32E post during this investigation.

Rosset filed criminal charges in court against several officers on Nov. 27. They filed counter charges, claiming he was the aggressor. The case, adjourned, is due this fall.

On Nov. 30, Rosset's landlord, took steps to dismiss him. The Local opened an arbitration hearing before the NY State Mediation Board, as the union contract requires. Rosset lost. Buitenkant, who insisted that he represent Rosset because he was his union attorney, was at the same time denouncing Rosset in court on the criminal

beating charges. The Post Home News asked various lawyers as to their opinion of Buitenkant's defending Rosset in one action while attacking him in another. Their consensus: "You will never catch me doing it".

Louis Finkelstein, 1868 Fielding Pl., The Bronx, is president of the landlord corporation. Finkelstein pictured Rosset, whom he had employed for over two years, as a man of physical violence. He said he feared to go near his own building. Yet he offered no proof of Rosset's alleged violence, and later admitted he has rarely gone near the building because an agent handles it.

Rosset entered a petition in which 54 of the 57 residents indorsed him. Finkelstein claimed a tenant had told him she signed the paper through fear of Rosset--but he could not name the tenant. Five residents personally testified for Rosset. No resident testified against him.

Finkelstein admitted he would do "anything" to get Rosset fired.

Buitenkant at one critical point defended Rosset in peculiar fashion. He took the landlord's agent on a verbal tour, apartment by apartment, asking and hearing of work allegedly not done by Rosset in each. The tour took up 20 pages of testimony. Buitenkant then let Rosset explain--but asked about only a couple of the many apartments mentioned. The hearing then ended, with a vast cloud of charges of neglect left unanswered. Rosset lost.

The dexterous Buitenkant once rebuked the landlord's attorney for implying that Rosset was a mental case without any proof. Six days before, Buitenkant, while denouncing Rosset in court on the criminal beating case, flatly declared he thought Rosset was a "psycho"--and offered no proof.

The State Mediation Board officials say they were not informed

by Buitenkant that, when he appeared for Rosset on Dec. 8, the union had on Dec. 1 already expelled Rosset. Officials said they should have been informed.

The union trial charged Rosset with starting the fight with officers. He requested an adjournment, saying he would have to disclose evidence about the fight which he would need in the court case. The officers refused to adjourn his case.

Rosset asked that he be allowed a lawyer to defend him. He was refused. Edward Harris, presiding officer, said, "If you don't feel you are wrong, why must you have somebody else come here and talk?"

Rosset refused to stay without counsel, and he was expelled. He, like Davenport, left the Bronx to get work beyond the reach of Lewis.

But the remaining 3500 members face the fact: No member can feel safe in job or home when the union will violate a court order to purge him, violate the union constitution in his trial, and allow his accuser to be his judge or his lawyer.

(The next article will tell how officers recently wiped out all organized opposition by purging the reform group's leaders).

BRONX UNION #9

Officers of the Bronx Building Service Union recently wiped out their last organized opposition. They purged from jobs and homes the remaining two leaders of a small group of members which dared to protest conditions in the local.

To get the last two leaders fired and evicted, officers under Thomas F. Lewis as president used the following tactics: A landlord says he hurriedly evicted one member, Sam Meyers, during a hard rain at officers' insistence, although the courts had ordered the officers to leave Meyers alone in his job and home.

The union contract says a landlord cannot evict a member without submitting to arbitration--unless the officers waive the clause. The officers did not take Meyers' case to arbitration.

The officers last Oct. 20 "suspended" Meyers and Joseph Ach, the other reform movement member. Lewis ordered their landlords to fire and evict the members, even though the men's trials were not yet completed.

The men faced eviction on 10 days notice, for superintendents' homes are not protected by regular rent laws. Only a court order saved them temporarily.

The officers tried the two men on charges of conspiring to break up the union. Their accuser presided over their trial. They received vague written charges, naming neither time nor place of alleged actions, so they could not properly prepare a defense.

The officers gave them only 5 days trial notice, although the constitution requires 10, and then refused them more time to prepare their case.

A state supreme court justice ordered the union to give the men a new trial, but his decision revealed a remarkable tolerance toward the officers' actions.

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Local 32E officials have viciously denounced and smeared two Catholic organizations which helped 32E members to get court protection for their homes and jobs.

The union first tried Ach and Meyers last Oct. 20. For "specific charges, the union merely listed five sections of the local constitution:

"Every member shall so conduct himself as to bring peace and harmony between himself and brother members".

"Must not join movements that impair the progress of this organization... impair the morale of the AFL, or any American institution..."

"...who endeavors to create dissension among the members, who works against the interest and harmony of the union..."

"...conspiring with individuals or groups dedicated to subversive movements'..."

George Cammarata, secretary-treasurer, summed up the officers' feelings in court papers by saying:

"Their hands are dirty with a cheap conspiracy, conceived in lust and dedicated to destruction...People with dirty hands have no place in a court of equity".

The two members as a matter of fact had not been caught smuggling the union's financial report to Robert Taft or planting bombs under the officer's automobiles.

The sinister movement was a budding reform party of about 50 signed up 32E members who were distributing leaflets asking that the officers publicly explain their constitution, finances, and personal histories.

The party, named the Committee for Decent Democratic Unionism in Local 32E was formed in January 1948. Meyers was elected chairman.

Lewis denounced the group as a "rival union" bent on ruining

his local. But in its published literature, the party urged 32E members to stay in the union and reform it, as any normal union party would do.

The reformers' platform includes: Publishing of certified semi-annual financial reports, secret-ballot elections run by an elected committee, and an elected committee to distribute job openings.

The union claims that the party was fomented by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists to disrupt Local 32E.

The ACTU did offer the reformers a meeting place, advised them on democratic union practices, assisted them in writing their leaflets, and defended them without charge in court against Lewis.

The reputable and well-known ACTU was founded for just such activities. It had pioneered in teaching progressive trade unionism, and has aided members in many locals to secure democratic conditions without taking them over, despite Lewis' professed fears.

John Harold, 51 Chambers St., is the ACTU attorney who has fought in court without pay to save 32E members from unfair eviction. A prominent labor attorney, he was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's top labor aide in Japan in 1947, heading the Labor Relations Branch.

Roger Larkin, executive secretary of ACTU has helped the reform party in its pamphlet campaign among 32E members to publicize Lewis' actions.

Jacques Buitenkant, the 32E attorney who has even been thrown out of court by an enraged judge, has tried to befoul Larkin and Harold while under court room immunity.

Buitenkant has called Larkin a "racketeer" and Harold a "devout followers of a cult". Harold is a former president of the Catholic Labor Defense League, of which Buitenkant said, "What need there is in America for such organizations, I am at a loss to know..."

Because Ach and Meyers had well paid 32E jobs, Lewis credits their joining the reform party to greed for power. This, he implies, is bad--a strange sentiment from the man who rules like a czar. The story of Joe Ach could teach Lewis why men with well paid jobs still rebel.

Ach had been a member in good standing for two years when he spoke out at a meeting in late 1946 to protest a dues increase from \$3 to \$5 monthly. Within the month he received a dismissal notice from his landlord, after 4 years service. "I felt that he evicted me because the union wanted him to do so", Ach says.

"Lewis told me there was nothing he could do. My case was not taken to arbitration, although the union contract provides such procedure" automatically--unless the officers waive the clause.

Lewis frequently speaks of his caring for evicted members. Ach says, "During that 6 weeks (until he got another job), I received no financial help". When the reform party was founded in early 1948 Ach was ready to join.

Last Oct. 20 the officers could no longer stand the steady hammering away of the group's leaflets, which challenged their conduct of the union's affairs. The officers called Meyers and Ach to trial, suspended them when they walked out in protest over the violations of fair trial procedure.

The union ordered their landlords to fire and evict them, but the ACTU saved them temporarily by getting a court order to protect them pending a court trial to demand reinstatement.

(The next article will tell of a remarkable court decision on the union trial of Meyers and Ach, and how 32E officers finally purged them to quell their last outspoken critics in the local).

There are no outspoken critics of the officers of the Bronx Building Service Union today among the 3500 members. The last two protesters were purged from homes and jobs after the courts tolerated a union trial with unfair and unconstitutional procedures.

The two superintendents were the last leaders left of a reform party which asked public questions about the constitution, finances, and personal histories of the officers. They were tried last Oct. 20 on charges of conspiring to break up the union.

Their accuser presided over their trial. Their trial notice of only five days violated the constitutional requirement of 10. They were refused more time to prepare their case, and refused more specific charges than vague accusations which named neither time nor place of alleged actions.

Despite this, a state supreme court justice ruled that the evidence did not show the officers, under Thomas F. Lewis as president, had been "arbitrary".

Members will think long and hard in the future before risking similar trials in which the courts see no wrong.

A landlord agent says he later evicted one of the two men at 32E officers' insistence, at a time when another court had ordered the officers to leave the man alone in his job and home.

The officers tried Samuel Meyers and Joseph Ach, the two superintendents, last Oct. 20. The men walked out in protest over the unfair trial procedures. They were indefinitely "suspended", and Lewis ordered their landlords to fire and evict them.

The men got a court order to protect their jobs pending a court trial in Supreme Court.

Last Dec. 20 the judge in his decision ordered the officers to leave the men alone in home and job until they received a new union trial. This would seem to indicate their first trial was unfair, for

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otherwise the court had no apparent reason to order another one.

But the court made light of the members' claims of unfair procedure, and gave the officers a clean bill of health.

Edward Harris, the vice president who preferred the charges against Ach and Meyers, also presided over their trial. Poobah in "The Mikado" is hilarious as judge, jury, and Lord High Executioner rolled into one. But the humor wears thin when men's homes and jobs are at stake.

The "specific" written charges Ach and Meyers received were in a summons saying they had violated "Article E, K, R, S, and Z" of the local's constitution. That was all.

The quoted articles say in vague terms that members must cooperate with officers, not create dissension among other members, and not engage in subversive movements or movements that "impair the morale of the AFL, or any American institution...".

Merely citing the articles, with no bill of particulars, is like calling a man to trial on a charge of murder--without telling him whom he was supposed to have killed. Yet Justice Greenberg said that although the charges against Meyers and Ach "could have been more specific", he "cannot reach the conclusion that the plaintiffs were not aware of the complaints...".

This presumably is based on the fact that officers questioned the members once before preferring charges against them. That is a poor substitute for the specific written charges any court--and any progressive union--would give the members. The court also said, "The notice (five days).. was in substantial compliance with the by-laws and constitution of the local...".

That is true. But the Int'l Union constitution is superior to the local one. And the two men's attorney, John Harold, pointed out in court that the local constitution's requirement of only 3 days

notice is a glaring violation and contradiction to the International' required minimum of 10 days.

A parallel would be a state attempting to try a man under its own laws, passed in violation of the federal constitution's Bill of Rights.

The International Union officers have not answered telegraphed questions from this newspaper and from local members on this and other conflicts between the Bronx local and International constitutions.

George Cammarata, secretary-treasurer, had the gall to claim in court papers that Meyers "refused to participate or ask for a postponement". But on the same page is a quote from Meyers at his trial: "I would like you to...submit in writing the charges specified and give me ample time to prepare my case".

The court ordered a new union trial, although it had found nothing wrong with the first one. It explained that after all the men were only "suspended".

The statement shows a failure to grapple with the key fact. Local 32E officers in court cloak themselves with the virtuous restraint of merely suspending rebellious members. Yet in reality suspension is tantamount to expulsion. The union's contracts flatly state that a landlord must fire and evict a suspended member.

The officers gave Meyers and Ach their second trial on Jan. 17, and promptly expelled them. Ach on Jan. 26 received a dismissal notice from his landlord effective the same day, i.e., fired without notice. The two men began a desperate search from court to court for protection.

From Appellate Division they got new temporary court orders restraining officers and landlords from interfering with their jobs. They filed in Supreme Court for a permanent injunction to force the

union to restore their membership. They' charged they were expelled by a prejudiced board, because the officer presiding was their accuser, and they were known critics of the officers.

The heavy court docket will delay that case until this fall.

Meantime they tried to have their temporary Appellate Division injunctions made permanent. The move collapsed because they could not get the almost \$1000 needed for printing court papers.

The temporary order restraining their landlords lapsed on Mar. 9, but the restraining on the union remained in effect until April 14.

Meyers' landlord evicted him on Mar. 11. He refused Meyers an additional day to move his furniture, despite a driving hard rain. This newspaper on Mar. 14 held a witnessed conversation with the lawyer representing the landlord.

The lawyer twice stated that he had had to evict Meyers hurriedly because a 32E union officer during the three days prior to the eviction had persistently phoned to insist he ordered out Meyers immediately.

During this reported 32E phoning, the court order telling the officers to treat Meyers like a member in good standing was still in effect. As such, it raises the question of contempt of court. Jacques Buitenkant, the local 32E attorney, denied to this newspaper that the union had pressured anyone into evicting Meyers.

The union contracts provide that landlords cannot fire a member without going to arbitration automatically, unless the union waives the clause. Meyers insists he asked the officers to go to arbitration to prevent his eviction.

Buitenkant told this newspaper he did not take up Meyers' case because Meyers had not asked him to. Once again, even a court order could not assure decent treatment for an enemy of Lewis.

Ach moved to Long Island to find work, and Meyers went to Maine. Other leaders of the reform group had already been purged and scattered. The rest of the original 50 who signed the reform party pledge are silent, hoping the officers will not learn their names.

The silent members are caught hopelessly in a net. They cannot look to local officers. Their International officers are indifferent. The courts prove ineffective, and landlords cannot protect their own employees.

Lewis for 10 years has hunted down and purged every outspoken member. Today there are none.

(The next article will tell how Lewis dealt a death blow to a brother AFL Bronx union which serviced automatic laundry machines, and the stories of small business men operating the machines who told the district attorney how their business was being ruined).

Bronx operators of apartment house laundry machines recently protested to the District Attorney that they were being squeezed out of business through conspiracy by Thomas F. Lewis, president of the Bronx Building Service union. The small businessmen charged that their machines had been torn apart; that they were asked to post "deposits" of as high as \$18,000; and that Purple Heart veterans had had to lay off other veterans because of loss of business.

Lewis was grabbing for control of the city's lucrative coin-metered laundry machines. If he had got it, the city housewives' laundry costs might have shared the fate of his 3500 union members' dues. They were increased 150 per cent in little over a year. To get control, Lewis strangled a brother AFL union which had the AFL charter to service and repair laundry machines.

Lewis had already expanded into Manhattan when he backed down after:

(1) A third and final warning from Bronx Dist. Atty. Foley of possibly indictment. Independent operators were charging conspiracy by the union to monopolize the industry in restraint of trade. They said Lewis' union forced independents to join with an association of laundry operators which would limit competition. The union in turn would get to service all the association's machines, and an eventual Bronx servicing monopoly.

(2) William Green, AFL president, confirmed to this newspaper that Lewis--despite his claims--had invaded the jurisdiction of a brother AFL union.

(3) The N.Y. State Labor Relations Board found a member of the operators association guilty of unfair labor practices for forcing men to quit the authorized AFL union and join Lewis' union.

(4) The Post Home News told Lewis it would print the charges

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in signed case histories given this newspaper by small businessmen, many of them veterans with their wartime savings at stake.

The independents' charges present a collective pattern of cooperation between Lewis' local 32E and the Coin Metered Washing Machine Operators Assn., Inc., 384 E. 149th St., which is comprised of about 70 operator firms which own 4000 Bronx machines.

The charges say that Local 32E ordered its apartment house superintendents to pull the electric plugs on independents' machines, and to refer protesting to the union. A landlord who spoke up for an independent would face the possibility of a 32E picket line around his building.

The independents charge that the union told them they must join the operators association if they wanted their machines to run.

Once operators joined the association, they faced a "gentlemen's agreement" not to bid for the location of other association members. This of course prevented the smaller, newer operators from expanding by freezing the field in favor of the older firms. The operators pay the association 75 cents monthly dues for the first machine at any apartment house, and 50 cents for each additional machine. An operator may own several hundred machines.

Operators charge they received no benefits from their dues except the unasked for protection of their locations from bidding. One summed it up: "I have never been told why I am paying, and naturally enough have concluded it is a pure and simple shakedown".

Besides the operators who own machines, there are service firms which maintain and repair machines for operators. Heads of service firms told the district attorney that association operators would not hire them unless they enrolled their employees in 32E. They said that before service firms could enroll their workers in the union, 32E made them owner join the operators association.

48

The following signed case histories show the pattern of charges. Only non-essential details are changed, to prevent identification:

A) The union told Mr. A, who services his own few machines, that they would not run unless he joined the laundry association. James Lynch, 32E official who headed the laundry invasion for Lewis, sent Mr. A to the office of Joseph Pizzo, a close friend of Lewis who handles the association's labor relations. Pizzo's office collected 3 months advance association dues from Mr. A. The union then collected 3 months union dues at \$8 monthly. Mr. A grosses about \$22 monthly per machine, pays the landlord \$7. He services his own to save the average \$6 monthly service charge. So he has \$9 left for his interest as operator, out of which comes his machine purchase and installation costs of \$200 and \$225. "Now the union and association want to take \$1 out of the \$9 in combined dues".

(B) Mr. B, a Purple Heart veteran, heads a servicing firm. He recently had to let two men go from his all-veteran staff, because he had lost so much business. Mr. B services machines for both association operators and independents. Last October association operators told Mr. B he must have 32E servicemen. Lynch of 32E would not enroll his employees until Mr. B persuaded all his independent operator customers to join the association, which some would not do. Mr. B went back to the union, and Jacques Buitenkant, 32E attorney, presented him with a contract which he refused to sign:

"It stipulated that I would have to deposit \$50 with the union for every machine I serviced..."

(C) The union asked Mr. C, an operator, to join the association. He refused. The union pulled the electric plugs on his machines. "I had had two machines in the same house mysteriously wrecked, and two other machines at...wrecked. The side plates were off, the hoses cut, the back wires pulled out. The money boxes were not touched. I had

been in business for two years, and had never seen a machine wrecked this way...I thought over these facts, and sent in a check to the association...Since, I have had no trouble with my machines."

(D) When an association operator's contract ended, a dissatisfied landlord ordered him to remove his machine. He ignored the order for weeks. The landlord asked another operator, Mr. D, to uncouple the old machine and install his own. Mr. D and the landlord in separate signed statements charge that the 32E superintendent refused to let Mr. D remove the old machine, i.e., a landlord employee was refusing to let a landlord remove a machine which had no legal right to be in the building. The superintendent backed down only after the landlord hauled him before the N.Y. State Mediation Board. The landlord adds that Lynch of 32E phoned and "...said that Local 32E and the Coin Metered Washing Machine Operators Assn. were now affiliated, and he asked me if I could not let the (old) operator's machine remain".

(E) Mr. E, a longtime service-operator, was told by the union that it would picket his machine buildings unless he joined the association. Mr. E went to the district attorney, who made Lewis promise to behave. But the machines remained closed, and Lewis and Lynch offered Mr. E a contract: "The terms...were so harsh that it was impossible to accept them. They required a deposit of \$18,000...". Mr. E returned to the D.A., and Lewis again promised to stop. But Mr. E once again found his machines disconnected. In disgust, he stopped seeking new business, until Lewis quit after a third and final warning from the D.A. The D.A. received many case histories from Murray Baron, prominent labor counselor and chairman of the Liberal Party in Manhattan.

Baron has a progressive labor record as an official under David

Dubinsky in the ILGWU and Sidney Hillman in the ACWA. He represented the small Bronx independents and also the Public Service Equipment Council, Inc., which was comprised of about 55 per cent of the city's laundry operators. The Council felt Lewis would crush both unions and businessmen in his grab for control of the city's machines.

(The next article will tell how responsible labor leaders made Lewis back down, and how a State Labor Board case revealed close connections between Local 32E and officials of the laundry operators association.)

Thomas F. Lewis, president of the Bronx Building Service Union, recently wiped out a brother AFL union--despite heavy fire from the N.Y. State Labor Relations Board, the Bronx district attorney, President William Green of the AFL, and other high-ranking labor leaders. A state Labor Board decision revealed how Lewis dealt a death blow to the fellow union, in an attempt to get control of the city's apartment house laundry machines.

The Board trial also showed close connections between Local 32E and the officials of the Coin Metered Washing Machine Operators Assn., Inc., 384 E. 149th St., The Bronx, an association of firms which own and operate laundry machines

Bronx Dist. Atty. Foley recently warned Lewis of possible indictment. Independent Bronx laundry machine operators were charging that Lewis and the operators association were conspiring in restraint of trade to squeeze them out of business.

The Labor Board ordered association operator company to rehire John Matola, a workman who also served as president of the invaded union, which had the AFL charter to service and repair laundry machines.

The firm fired Matola because he would not resign from his authorized union, and go hat in hand to beg the usurping Lewis for permission to work as a member of Lewis' Local 32E. Lewis admits he was reaching for control of the city's lucrative laundry machines, by organizing all service and repair men. But both Lewis and the laundry operators association deny any alliance.

The association denies that its members discriminated in hiring by favoring 32E servicemen, helping Lewis to establish a monopoly. Lewis denies that the union in return forced independent operators to join the association, by ordering 32E building superintendents to

12-33456-36
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to shut down the independents' machines.

The association admits that, once the independents join, they must abide by a "gentlemen's agreement" not to bid for each other's machine locations. This of course hampers the newer, smaller independents in expanding.

To get control of the city's machines, Lewis first invaded and finally killed Local 1569, International Brother of Electrical workers. He made the raid in defiance of AFL authority, for President Green told this newspaper that Local 1569 had the only AFL charter in the field.

Lewis had claimed he had AFL permission. He said he received "verbal permission" from his International Building Service superior officers last October when he began his drive. He said he reluctantly stopped in February when they withdrew permission. His retreat followed a final warning from the district attorney.

Lewis still insists he was right, that Local 1569 of the Electrical Workers was too weak to organize the laundry servicemen--and that Local 32E as the building service union should control all work done in buildings.

"Besides", explained Jacques Buitenkant, 32E attorney, "there is nothing electrical about a laundry machine except the plug".

One fact exposes the ridiculousness of Lewis' explanation of having received permission from his International Building Service officers: The Building officers have no authority to grant Lewis the AFL permission, because the AFL granted that jurisdiction to the International Electrical Workers.

The International Building officers did not answer telegraphed questions from the Post Home News on this point as well as many others.

But Joseph W. Liggett, vice president of the International Electrical Workers, wired this newspaper: "Local 1569, IBEW, has had sole

complete AFL jurisdiction over servicing and maintenance of coin-meter automatic machines in New York...Local 32E...has at no time during 1948-1949 had jurisdiction over coin-meter machines".

President Green in a telegram to this newspaper verified that Liggett was correct. The State Labor Board last Mar. 14 revealed how Lewis assaulted Local 1569. The Board found one of the laundry operator association's members, the United Meter Corp., 2984 Webster Ave., the Bronx, guilty of unfair labor practices for firing Matola and 3 other men to force them to abandon their union and join Local 32E.

The Board found that when Emanuel Pariser, the company's president, fired the 4 men "he called Matola aside and told him that..he had had a conversation with Thomas Lewis..that Matola would have to bring his resignation as president of 1569..and show it to Lewis before he could become a member" of 32E.

Pariser added, "...that is the only way you can work for us". The other 3 men joined 32E and Pariser rehired them.

Matola refused to join 32E. The Board ordered Matola rehired. But Local 32E's widespread invasion had sapped away too many members, and Local 1569 soon folded.

The trial examiner also recommended that Pariser's company be ordered to stop recognizing Local 32E as the exclusive representative of service men"...unless and until" the Board certified 32E.

The Board's report contains a surprising statement by Pariser, who fired Matola, because it raises the question as to how close the operators association officials were to Local 32E. It is a critical point in view of the many charges by small businessmen of an alliance between Local 32E and the association.

Pariser explained he had to fire Matola because he was "being pressed" by Local 32E and the association. His justifying the firing by citing pressure from 32E and the association is odd, because the

lawyer who represented Pariser before the Board was Hiram Shields, who is also the association's attorney.

You don't let your opponent be your lawyer. Moreover, Pariser is not one of the independent operators who felt forced to join the association. He is, in fact, one of the association's founders.

The association's certificate of incorporation, filed Mar. 26 1941, lists Pariser as one of the 3 original members of its board of directors.

The most significant relationship is that of Lewis to Joseph P. Rizzo, the association's "industrial relations counselor", which means that he handled its dealings with unions.

Independent operators charge that 32E sent them to his office to enroll in the association, before it would let their machines run. Pizzo denies any such alliance. He says he represents many organizations in dealing with labor, and that 32E received no special cooperation.

Pizzo did admit sending association members a letter on Nov. 17: "If you receive any communications from Local 32E..regarding negotiations for a labor agreement covering your employees, please inform the union you are a member of this association and will be covered by any master labor agreement which may be negotiated".

Pizzo explained that when the association's hiring contract with Local 1569 expired, he began negotiations with 32E because it "seemed to be absorbing the field."

He added that the association did not go through with it "because Local 32E did not prove its undisputed jurisdiction".

This cold legalism sharply contrasts with the affectionate "The Best of Wishes to Tom" with which Pizzo hailed Lewis in a personal half-page advertisement in the 1948 union dance journal at \$100 a

page. Pizzo's personal page was in addition to a \$100 full page expressing the "compliments of" the association.

Pizzo's stickling legalism toward "Tom" also contrasts with a large picture in 32E's newspaper last December, showing a banquet to celebrate the wedding anniversary of a 32E officer.

The only non-officer listed under this union family picture is Joe Pizzo--shown with smiling Lewis standing behind him, hand on Pizzo's shoulder. Pizzo's legalism is again a contrast to the 32E's officers' trust toward Pizzo last year, when they awarded him the fat commission from an insurance policy covering over 1500 members of 32E.

Pizzo's claimed decision not to deal with Lewis did not stop the association from issuing stickers to members to paste on their machines. The stickers bore the association's name and "serviced by Local 32E". The association issued these stickers within a few weeks after Lewis invaded the laundry field. It never extended such recognition to Local 1569, even when 1569 had long held a hiring contract with the association.

The district attorney of course entered the case solely because of a possible restrictive alliance between 32E and the association. And the D.A. was acting on the basis of charges from reputable Bronx businessmen and labor officials describing such an alliance. Yet Pizzo could not explain why so many men were making charges. He said, "I don't know, and I don't care to speculate".

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

G. I. R. - 1

[redacted] a reliable source of information on Communist Activities in the above captioned union, advised SA ALLAN O. WILLIAMS that one CLIVE BARCLAY is in possession of information concerning Communists in the union. BARCLAY is Vice President of Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees which is affiliated with subject union. His office is located at 226 West 47 Street, New York City.

b7D

The files of the New York office reflect that BARCLAY has been referred to by sources of information here as an outspoken foe of Communism in his union.

It is requested that the Bureau furnish the New York Office with authority to contact BARCLAY.

cc: NY 100-27111 (Hotel & Restaurant)
NY 100-14888 (JOHN STEUBEN)

by

CLS:MDR
100-36592

letter New York
7-18-50
EFL

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100-33456-37
JUL 21 1950

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INDEXED - 6

FILE

Best Available Copy

SAC, New York

July 18, 1950

RECORDED - 50

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurmemo July 5, 1950. A review of the Bureau files fails to reflect any pertinent information concerning Clive Barclay.

Bureau authority is granted to contact Barclay concerning Communist infiltration within the captioned union. At the outset of any interview conducted, you should be certain Mr. Barclay is aware that the Bureau is not interested in employer - employee relationships and is interested only in the Communist infiltration within the captioned union. It is suggested that at least two Agents be present during the initial interview.

Promptly upon completion of your contact with Barclay, the results should be furnished to the Bureau.

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JUL 18 1950
FBI - NEW YORK

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Gandy _____

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP



4-22a

Supervisor Lane Room 7139

Subj: Barclay, Clive

- ☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial ps
Date 7/11/50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

<u>N.R.</u>	
<u>Barclay, C.</u>	
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5-11-50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

G. I. R. - 1

ar 2 - 1

Rebulet July 18, 1950, in which authority was granted to interview CLIVE BARCLAY, President of Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees, an affiliate of the Building Service Employees Union-AFL.

BARCLAY visited the New York Office on August 30, 1950, and was interviewed by SAS ALLAN O. WILLIAMS and CHARLES L. SMITH. He came to the office accompanied by Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Business Representative of Local 144. Mr. BARCLAY advised that he resides at 75 Bank Street, New York, New York, Apartment 4B, telephone CH 2-8075. Mr. MOORE stated that he resides at 194 West 134th Street, Apartment 1W, telephone FO 8-3892.

BARCLAY and MOORE advised that recently the right wing element in their union, to which they belong, managed to gain control of the Local after it had been controlled by Communists for several years. The files of the New York Office reflect that JOHN STEUBEN, aka ITZAK RIJACK, a key figure in the Communist movement in this area, was until recently an officer in Local 144.

Mr. BARCLAY and Mr. MOORE advised that in order to be sure of the support of enough members to guarantee their election, it was necessary for the right wing group to include some former Communists among the nominees for election. At the present time there are four former Communists in Local 144.

BARCLAY and MOORE have noted that in spite of the fact that these individuals claim to have left the Communist Party, they are the only four among the officers who do not agree with the policies of the Association of Catholic Trade Union which BARCLAY and MOORE claim has been helping to fight Communism in the Local. Furthermore, this group of four has been supporting the policies of MARTIN CODY, President of Local 6, Hotel and Club.

cc 100-65063 (STEPHEN O'DONNELL)
100-67738 (JOHN KING)
100-77002 (THOMAS MEYERS)
100-63671 (MICHAEL LUCAS)

RECORDED - 32

INDEXED - 32

CLS:BD
100-36592

SEP 9 1950

34

162-35456-38
Brief
Z. J. F. K.
T. O. R. I. E. N. J. E. T.

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348 SEP 23 1964

Letter to Director
100-36592

Employees Union. The Hotel and Club Employees Union is, with Local 144, a member of the Hotel Trades Council. Recently reliable informants have advised, and it is generally known among people in the hotel field, that there are two factions into which the Communist group in Local 6 have split.

One group is headed by JAY RUBIN, General President of the Hotel Trades Council, and does not have the approval of the Communist Party. The other group is headed by MARTIN CODY, and has received the approval of the Communist Party.

Mr. MOORE furnished a blank application for membership into the Communist Party dated 1943, which he appropriately identified. He stated that he had received this application from STEPHEN O'DONNELL, one of the four former Communists among the officers of Local 144. This application will be made an exhibit in the file on O'DONNELL maintained in the New York Office.

BARCLAY and MOORE advised that they had heard that O'DONNELL was a sponsor of the May Day Parade in 1945; that he was a student of JOHN STEUBEN, mentioned previously, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, and furthermore that they had heard he was active for the Communist Party on the New York Waterfront at one time. They regard him as the leader of the group of former Communists in the Local at the present time, and state that he is ruthless and unscrupulous in his methods.

He has admitted to both of them that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party, but claims he is no longer a member. They advised that inquiries concerning him and certain other officers in local 144 have previously been made of them by one Inspector MORSE of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City.

Another of the former Communists among the officers, who has admitted to them that he was once a member of the Communist Party, is THOMAS MEYERS, a Business Agent of Local 144. MEYERS claims that he is no longer connected with that organization.

They also state that JOHN KING, who is now President of Local 144, has admitted to them that he was once a member of the Communist Party.

According to this source, MICHAEL LUCAS, who is now a Business Agent in the Local, stated at a meeting of delegates to the Local in April, 1950 that he "Like a lot of other people during the depression had been duped into becoming a member of the Communist Party". He stated, however,

Letter to Director
100-36592

that he is no longer connected with the organization.

Both Mr. MOORE and Mr. BARCLAY advised that they would be only too glad to furnish information requested of them concerning Communist Party activities in their local.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH 13 FROM SAN DIEGO VIA LOSA

31

11-15 AM

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

G. I. R. -7

RE CONTEMPLATED STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, SAN DIEGO. MR. DAVE MILLAN, MANAGER SAN DIEGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BUILDING WHERE OUR OFFICE IS LOCATED ADVISED ME THIS MORNING THAT IT WAS QUITE PROBABLE THAT THERE WOULD BE A STRIKE OF ALL BUILDING EMPLOYEES IN NINE MAJOR BUILDINGS IN SAN DIEGO TOMORROW AS MANAGEMENT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATE NEW CONTRACT WITH EDAGUN, BUSINESS MANAGER OF BUILDING SERVICES EMPLOYEES UNION. MILLAN STATES THAT IN NOVEMBER NINETEEN FIFTY UNION DEMANDED FORTY THREE CENTS PER HOUR INCREASE OVER CURRENT RATE OF ONE DOLLAR SEVEN CENTS. THIS NOW REDUCED TO UNION-S DEMAND OF EIGHTEEN CENTS PER HOUR AND MANAGEMENT-S OFFER TO TEN AND SEVENT TENTHS CENTS PER HOUR WHICH MANAGEMENT FEELS IS PERMISSIBLE UNDER CURRENT REGULATIONS. MILLAN STATES THAT MANAGEMENT WILL ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN REASONABLE SERVICE IN OUR BUILDING DURING EMERGENCY IF IT OCCURS, INCLUDING OPERATION OF ELEVATORS TO MIDNIGHT, REMOVAL OF RUBBISH AND CLEANING OF REST ROOMS. LOCAL ^{at} INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AND POLICE DEPARTMENT INFORMED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IF STRIKE IS IN FACT CALLED.

59 FEB 12 1951

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RICHARDSON

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25

Glavin
James

245

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/4/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-36592)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL - CIO
IS - X

Reference is made to Bulet to Albany,
12/20/57, captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF LABOR
UNIONS; IS-C" and NY letter to Bureau dated 3/31/58,
captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF LABOR UNIONS; IS-X,
NY OFFICE".

Enclosed herewith is that portion of the analysis
requested in reBulet which pertains to the above
captioned union. It is noted that no further action
was recommended in this case.

ENCLOSURE EX. - 126

- 2- Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1- New York (100-36592) (7-1)

REC- 69

EX. - 126

16 APR 7 1958

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(3)

FBI

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INSEC
Bulet
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NY 100-31019

A. Communist Infiltration of the
Building Service Employees Union,
AFL - CIO; IS - 8

Information received in 1945, indicated that two locals in the NYC area were controlled by Communists. These locals were Local 2, Window Cleaners, and Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees.

A closing report was submitted on 8/2/45, but no active investigation was conducted.

With regard to Local 2 of this union, an analysis of the information regarding this union is contained in another part of this section.

B. Amount of Communist
Infiltration or Penetration

With regard to Local 144, it has been reported that the left wing element lost control of the local in an election held in April, 1950. Information received since this election reflects very little Communist infiltration of Local 144. On 1/7/57, former PSI NORTHERN FROMMELT, who is a shop steward in the Building Service Union in NYC and a self-admitted member of the CP in the early 1930's, advised that to his knowledge there are no Communists in the union.

C. Action Being Taken

The amount of known Communist infiltration at the present time does not appear to justify further action in this case.

D. Coverage

1. Present Coverage

Former PSI NORTHERN FROMMELT.
THOMAS MADSEN, Employment Director of Local 144.

NY 100-31019

DAVID SULLIVAN, International President of the
Building Service Employees Union,
THOMAS SHORTMAN, International Vice President of
the Building Service Employees International Union.
AARON LEWENSON and HAROLD ISRAELSON, Legal Counsels
for Local 2.

2. Need for Additional Coverage.

Since there appears to be no justification for
additional investigation in this case and in view of the
above coverage available, it is believed that adequate
coverage is being maintained.

COMINFIL
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION
Sefile:

SAC, SEATTLE

3-27-58

b7E

- A. Office of Origin: Chicago
- B. Status
1. Ruc 12/15/43.
 2. By report 12/15/43.
 3. Present Communist infiltration is considered negligible.
- C. Future Plans
- Present Communist infiltration would not appear to justify any specific action. The head of Local 6, BSEU is aware of VINCE PRICE in his union.
- D. Coverage
1. None specific beyond neighborhood club level.
 2. Present situation would not appear to justify need for additional coverage.

100-33456-✓
NOT RECORDED

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- 21 -

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7362-1835

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DIRECTOR, FBI

September 21, 1953

SAC, SEATTLE

b7E

WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE
SECURITY MATTER - CCOMBRED, BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Seattle letter to Bureau 6/5/53, Bureau letter to Seattle 6/12/53, and Chicago letter to the Bureau 7/3/53, captioned "COMBRED - SEATTLE".

JESS FLETCHER, 1938 - 11th Avenue West, Seattle, Washington, telephone Alder 8249, furnished information to SA EMORY E. BUNDY on September 8 and 10, 1953. By way of background, Mr. FLETCHER stated that he was one of the founding members of the Industrial Workers of the World and in that organization became a personal friend of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. After opposing the Communist program from 1919 to 1933, he affiliated with the Communist Party and became also a close personal friend of EARL BROWDER and enjoyed the confidence of other leading Communist Party members. His Party co-workers included J. PETERS, JACK STACHEL, and ROY HUDSON. In the Northwest district he frequently conferred with the district organizer and other high-ranking Party members and attended the meetings of the District Committee. He stated that in the Party organization he occupied an undercover status inasmuch as he was told not to openly declare himself as a Party member or to attend Party meetings or Communist-sponsored meetings where numerous other persons would be present.

Mr. FLETCHER, since his suspension from the Building Service Employees International Union, has not been employed regularly. For a period following his suspension he lived on a farm which he operated in the vicinity of Kennewick, Washington. More recently he has again resided at Seattle and has endeavored unsuccessfully to regain reinstatement in his union so that he might accept employment as an apartment house manager or in a similar position. Recently, FLETCHER has negotiated for the purchase of a small apartment house and expects to move into same in the immediate future and operate as manager.

In seeking reinstatement, Mr. FLETCHER was first contacted by ARTHUR "RED" HARR, BSEU, Local 6 official at Seattle, that he would be immediately reinstated when he was ready to accept employment. After that time, however, Mr. FLETCHER appeared as a prosecution witness in the current Smith Act trial and when he again contacted the local business agent he was advised that the International President of the union, WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE, had instructed the local business agent not to reinstate FLETCHER until he had specifically approved such reinstatement. Thereafter, Mr. FLETCHER, on two occasions, has written to McFETRIDGE but has received no acknowledgement of his letters. In view of this background it is appreciated that FLETCHER, who also was suspended by McFETRIDGE, may be unduly influenced in his judgment of McFETRIDGE by the supposed injustices to himself.

Mr. FLETCHER stated that in reviewing his thoughts and in discussion with his wife various incidents in his acquaintance with McFETRIDGE, he has concluded that McFETRIDGE must be a highly placed undercover Communist Party member.

FEB/hg:la

2-CC: NEW YORK (Info)

2-CC: CHICAGO (Info)

Because of his importance in the labor movement he suggested that HARRISON, if indeed a CP member, might be one of the key leaders of the Party. HARRISON stated that the importance of the IRL should not be discounted. In this connection he related that on one occasion J. HARRIS, in order to impress him with the importance of the union, reminded him that confusion contributed to revolution and that junction of buildings could create great confusion by making the buildings untenable. He, HARRISON then related the various incidents which caused his suspicion of HARRIS. These incidents, along with other background material, are set out below. HARRISON stated that he desired to furnish this information not only in an effort to disclose a CP leader, if indeed HARRIS is in the Party, but also in the hope that someone known to, many of the friends of New York, a political ally of HARRIS, might be named against HARRIS by HARRIS and his allies.

HARRISON, after leadership in his local IRL, became an International Vice-President of that union. Through the union, in about 1933 or 1934, he met HARRIS, the nephew of BILL GALEY (ph), a founder of the IRL. He became closely associated with HARRIS. He said that JIMMY HARRIS, International President of the Union at that time, was believed to be under the control of the GALEY gang in Chicago. HARRISON had organized the school children in Chicago into the IRL. When HARRIS died the GALEY mob placed JIMMY HARRIS as president of the union and advanced HARRISON to the position of one of the large unions within the IRL at a salary of \$15,000.00. HARRISON was bitter at the syndicate for advancing HARRIS ahead of him. Nevertheless he was clever enough that he sponsored a resolution before the International Board in October 1940 to provide \$5,000.00 bail for HARRIS, who was then being prosecuted by HARRIS in New York for destruction of union funds. At the union convention at Atlantic City, N.J., a few days after the Board meeting HARRIS' representative then presented him as a witness of HARRIS and threatened to remove him from the convention platform. A few days after that HARRIS reached the State of New York, he later still he told HARRISON that he had requested the New York complaint with HARRIS and that he could go to New York whenever he wanted to.

In about 1940 HARRISON asked HARRIS to help him in a jurisdictional dispute with the GALEY leaders over jurisdiction of certain employees at HARRIS. He told HARRIS he had one friend in the C. I. HARRISON stated his willingness to help and said that he also had one contact in that union. HARRIS told the other the identity of their contacts. In connection with a matter with the C. I. Board in New York, however, HARRISON discovered that HARRIS' friend in the C. I. was J. HARRIS. HARRIS also was the individual that HARRIS regarded as his contact and he knew HARRIS to be one of the prominent labor leaders of the C. I. movement as he had met with HARRIS on many

occasions to discuss CP labor union strategy. Furthermore, although FLETCHER believed himself to be one of ROSENBERG'S closest friends, he found that when he visited Chicago where ROSENBERG lived it was RUBIN who was invited as a guest to the ROSENBERG home while FLETCHER was left to find accommodations in a hotel. RUBIN, according to Mr. FLETCHER, is now president of the New York Council of the Hotel Workers Union. RUBIN at various times instructed FLETCHER not to let ROSENBERG know that he, FLETCHER, was a Communist. RUBIN and FLETCHER conferred at various times about ROSENBERG, and on those occasions RUBIN always told FLETCHER not to comply with any Party instructions he might receive on the Pacific Coast if they were counter to good relations with ROSENBERG. ROY LINDOY, then in charge of Communist labor activities, also told FLETCHER to work with ROSENBERG on a cooperative basis and not to expose his policies.

At the Minneapolis convention of the IOWU in the early 1930's, ROSENBERG personally invited RUBIN as a speaker before the convention and paid his expenses in attendance at the convention. ROSENBERG always introduced RUBIN as "my friend" or "our good friend".

At the AFL convention in Boston in 1943 FLETCHER, upon the entry of LOUIS DUNN, then one of the National CP functionaries, made a speech attacking JOHN L. LEWIS and HILL KUTNER, the latter the conservative president of the Carpenters' Union and a Republican. DUNN and a woman Communist leader named YILL (ph) were in Boston on the occasion of the convention to guide the Communist tactics there and FLETCHER not with them and other CP union members at the convention. According to FLETCHER, it was unprecedented for a vice-president of the union to make such an attack upon an important labor leader and normally it might have been expected that ROSENBERG would severely chastise him for doing so. On the contrary this normal expectation, however, failed to develop; ROSENBERG never said one word of censure about FLETCHER'S performance.

DUNN and YILL instructed FLETCHER to go to New York City immediately after the Boston convention and to stay at the Pennsylvania Hotel where he would be contacted by Party comrades. A few hours after FLETCHER received these instructions he had a phone call from ROSENBERG who had just proceeded to his home in Chicago during which ROSENBERG stated that "our friend" RUBIN wanted to see FLETCHER in New York, and further that he, ROSENBERG, had made arrangements for FLETCHER and his wife to stay at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Upon arriving at New York FLETCHER telephoned RUBIN, who told him that J. LEWIS, ALICE FLETCHER, and ROY LINDOY were coming to see him. These three quickly joined FLETCHER at the hotel and in the conversation which ensued they expressed their pleasure at FLETCHER'S speech before the AFL convention and also commended him for his labor union activities and his participation in the LARRY DUNN defense. RUBIN stated that (YILL) SCHWARTZMAN had reported that RUBIN

1947, one of the main officials in California, was doing a good job on the National defense. I think also spoke favorably of ROSENBERG and said something that he was looking down the road better in the future.

On the next day J. ROSEN called on FLETCHER and stated he had talked with ROSEN and FLETCHER who were both pleased with the manner in which FLETCHER was working with ROSEN. At that period FLETCHER knew from ROSENBERG that the latter had a daughter who had caused him some difficulty because she had run away from her family to be married. FLETCHER, it appeared to be desired to like the daughter and wife, recently was much affected by this incident. FLETCHER believed that he was probably the only one outside the family who had been informed of the incident, but ROSEN seemed to be and was looking about it. It was apparent from his remarks that he had learned of the situation from ROSENBERG himself.

He, FLETCHER, related that although he occupied a position of considerable responsibility and rank in the CP he had at all times expressed disagreement with the Party leaders. He particularly objected to the cardinal principle laid by the Party was him for the employment of CP members in the union in various parts of the U. S. At the New York meeting with J. ROSEN, ROSEN and FLETCHER he raised his complaints about this situation and commented that it could not be important to the Party to have Party members employed in positions affiliated with the union. It was at that time that FLETCHER explained the principal functions of the CP by his remarks that communist contributed to revolution and that (unions) could cause great confusion because of their ability to raise building movements.

After the completion of ROSEN, ROSENBERG became the President of the CP with the support of the ROSENBERG gang. It is because of this support by the ROSENBERG gang and other individuals that the old red gang went with ROSENBERG that FLETCHER stated he is convinced that the Reds and the Communist influence.

In 1945 or 1947 FLETCHER presented ARTHUR CAMMERMAN, business agent of Local 6, San Francisco, Local of the IWW, to visit to the International Board of the union complaining about the Communist domination of the union in the International. When the matter came before the International Board CAMMERMAN wanted FLETCHER to join in investigation and he pointedly told FLETCHER that he thought FLETCHER would have to clean out the union in the International, that the Communists were too hot there, and that you better go and clean it (by which expression FLETCHER understood he meant that he would have to appear as an anti-Communist). CAMMERMAN stated, however, that FLETCHER should not resist and should handle the matter in a better way. He told him to be guided by the General Secretary for the IWW. Consequently CAMMERMAN from then to then requested FLETCHER's resignation. FLETCHER filed charges against the officers of Local 6 at Seattle and these officers in turn filed charges against him based upon his alleged domination of the union in his negotiations.

with the employees. The local officers were suspended from their offices and HARRISON was suspended from membership for a period of thirty days. He did not immediately pay dues, however, and without the payment of dues the thirty day suspension had no effect.

HARRISON stated that he did not from time to time sent him copies of the Daily Worker or clipping themselves because of matters reported therein relating to HARRISON or the Union. He never made any comment. In this connection HARRISON pointed out he must have read this publication regularly in order to find those articles which he supplied to HARRISON.

When HARRISON appealed his suspension to the International Board he also challenged the qualifications of two of the International Vice Presidents, JOHN COHEN and CAROL LINDLEY, because he knew them to be CP members. HARRISON, however, refused to disqualify these Vice Presidents. After rejection of HARRISON's appeal by the International Board, HARRISON testified before the International Labor Educational Activities Committee that COHEN and LINDLEY were CP members. HARRISON, he stated, undoubtedly knew of this testimony.

In reference to the expulsion of COHEN, HARRISON stated that HARRISON expelled COHEN and LINDLEY at the Minneapolis Executive Board meeting in about 1953 to be proposed to the committee as new vice-presidents. Another member of the Board, CAROL LINDLEY, opposed the nomination of COHEN because, he stated, COHEN was a Communist and he could present proof to that effect. In this situation HARRISON, acting under Party instructions, opposed LINDLEY. HARRISON at that time stated that only LINDLEY would be proposed as Vice-President, but he, that in HARRISON's and attorney COHEN would win an investigation of COHEN'S charges against COHEN. The Board agreed to this arrangement. As one of the Board members, HARRISON called HARRISON into his hotel room where HARRISON and J. LINDLEY both intimidated him upon his return before the Board. A few months thereafter HARRISON presented COHEN as an alleged vice-president and thereafter advised the Board that his investigation found no substantiation of COHEN'S charges. HARRISON then worked in opposition to COHEN and later had him removed from the Executive Board of the International Union. HARRISON admitted to HARRISON and HARRISON also worked in meetings of CP functions in the union that HARRISON had proposed certain matters in Local 32-3 at New York to bring charges against HARRISON who was a member of that local. HARRISON said he himself was selected in another place for this employment and that the individuals who brought the charges against COHEN were Party members. He stated in the circumstances of these there were J. LINDLEY, CAROL LINDLEY and J. LINDLEY. HARRISON, however, presented in regarding membership of the local.

HARRISON pointed out that the Communist newspapers to say as known long were attacked HARRISON, although the Local 32 paper at Seattle in about

two issues immediately following suspension of the local officers did print articles critical of KERN. At that time, however, the local officers were called back East and were given instructions for their future guidance and in the further editions of the union paper there was no criticism of KERN.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau and New York and Chicago Offices. It is noted that FLETCHER, during the interview, urged that a full report of the situation, without identification of him as a source of the information, be made to the Attorney General and to the White House, and that Congressman THOMAS E. DAWSON of New York be cautioned about the possible repercussions of his political alliances with a prominent representative of the Communist Party and the underground work.

The Seattle office does not feel that it is in a position to make any recommendations for any action.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Hall

SAC, New York (100-36592)

September 1, 1959

Director, FBI (62-23456) - 41

REC-11

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL-CIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 8-13-59, one copy of which is being furnished San Francisco with copies of this letter.

Bulet of 12-16-40 furnished Photostats of the affidavit by Erwin Strauber dated 12-6-39 to Newark, New York, and San Francisco and the original to Newark. By letter dated 3-25-49 captioned "Erwin Strauber, SM-C," San Francisco furnished the Bureau a Photostat of the affidavit. New York included a Photostat of it as an enclosure to the report of SA D. W. Johnson dated 1-2-42 captioned "Anthony Vetrone, IS-C," (New York file 100-8974).

In view of the statement which Strauber furnished Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on 6-28-49 in which he advised that his affidavit of 12-6-39 was incorrect as to ten of the persons named in it as communists, San Francisco, New York, and Newark should locate all copies of the 12-6-39 affidavit in their files or ascertain positively that all copies have been destroyed. All copies of the affidavit of 12-6-39 still in existence should be appropriately marked to make reference to the statement of 6-28-49 advising that a portion of the affidavit is incorrect.

All three offices should also check their files regarding the ten individuals incorrectly identified as communists in the 12-6-39 affidavit. If information from the 12-6-39 affidavit has been incorporated in files regarding these individuals, you should make sure that appropriate information regarding the 6-28-49 statement is also incorporated therein. If information from the 12-6-39 affidavit regarding these ten individuals has been incorporated in any reports or other documents for dissemination, similar dissemination should be made at this time of the information in the 6-28-49 statement. Although all ten of these individuals appear to have resided in New York in 1939, Newark and San Francisco should still check their files regarding them. It is noted that the name Thomas Kuciwa in relet appeared in the 12-6-39 affidavit as Thomas Kucuiwa.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

2 - San Francisco (Enclosure) SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.
2 - Newark
1 - 100-62871 (Strauber)
GWH:mjc (12)
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 40-64891-16890

Letter to SAC, New York

RE: COMINFIL BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL-CIO
62-39456

The Bureau has not been able to locate any reference to either of Strauber's affidavits in the Bureau files regarding the communist infiltration of the Building Service Employees Union or in Bureau files regarding the ten persons listed in relet.

The review required by this letter should be completed within 30 days from its receipt and the Bureau advised. The Bureau should also be advised what communications have been prepared or are being prepared for dissemination of information regarding the Strauber's statement of 6-28-49.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8-31-59 captioned as above. GWH:mjc

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-33456)

DATE: 8/13/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-36592)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL-CIO
IS-C

In connection with another investigation, INS File A1258853 on ERWIN STRAUBER was reviewed on 7/23/59, at INS, NYC.

The Bureau transmitted to the Newark Office by uncaptioned letter dated 12/16/40, (Bufile 61-7559), 35 items which had been obtained from VERNE TOMPKINS. Item 31 was an affidavit of GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH, and item 32 was an affidavit of ERWIN STRAUBER, dated 12/2 and 12/6/39, re Communists in BSEIU.

Newark teletype to the Bureau, 2/8/49, captioned "ERWIN STRAUBER, with alias, SM-C" advised that these affidavits had apparently been destroyed.

The INS File on STRAUBER reflects that on 5/6/49, ERWIN STRAUBER, then residing at 201 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, NY, made a question and answer type statement to INS Investigator and Examining Officer, LAURANCE G. PARR. This statement was signed by STRAUBER on 6/28/49. In his statement to INS, STRAUBER advised that the trial conducted by Local 32E, Building Service Employees International Union, in 1940, in attempt to purge Communists and others from the union, was characterized by lying on both sides. STRAUBER said that an affidavit alleged to have been made by him to Local 32E on 12/6/39, naming various individuals as CP members, was incorrect in some of its details and falsely named several individuals as Communists.

- 5 - Bureau (62-33456) (RM)
 1 - Newark [redacted] (Info.) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-92951) (ERWIN STRAUBER) (423)
 1 - New York (100-18024) (VERNE TOMPKINS) (412)
 1 - New York (66-5192) (GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH) (425)
 1 - New York [redacted] (352)
 1 - New York (100-0-56795) (RICHARD STOPPOCK) (425)
 1 - New York (100-39549) (ALEX KATZ) (425)
 1 - New York (100-36592) (413)

JPT:gmm
(13)

REC-10

4 AUG 17 1959

b7D

b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-68871-

Let to NY
 2 San Francisco (with Encl)
 2 N.Y.
 9/1/59 J. W. Hall: info
 c - Hall
 memo Baumgardner to Belmont
 8/3/59 J. W. Hall/mjg

INT-100

Sub. Gmpt.

NY 100-36952

STRAUBER advised INS in his statement made 5/6/49, that he was a CP member from sometime in 1936 until December, 1937. He said he served as a Financial Secretary of the Building Service Employees Unit, Bronx County CP, NYC, during that period. STRAUBER made the following comments to INS concerning the following individuals who were named in his alleged statement of 12/6/39, as Communists:

WILLIAM MC COY - STRAUBER did not know him.

JOHN BAGDON - STRAUBER did not know if BAGDON was a CP member.

JOHN MIDDLEDITCH - STRAUBER said emphatically that MIDDLEDITCH was not a CP member.

JOHN CIOC - STRAUBER did not know if CIOC was a CP member.

RICHARD STOPPOCK - STRAUBER did not know if he was a CP member.

ALEX KATZ - STRAUBER did not know if he was a CP member.

RAY GRANT - STRAUBER did not know him.

LEE DANIELS - STRAUBER did not think DANIELS belonged to the Party.

*
THOMAS KUCIUVA - STRAUBER did not know if KUCIUVA was a CP member.

MARION AVERLON aka Martin Edward Mandell - STRAUBER did not know him.

No identifying data on the above named individuals was contained in STRAUBER's statement to INS.

STRAUBER indicated to INS that the other individuals named as Communists in his 12/6/39 affidavit were correctly identified as Communists.

- 2 -

* KUCIUVA in original affidavit.

NY 100-36952

It may be noted that STRAUBER filed Declaration of Intention #665959, on 6/6/58, in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at which time he was residing at 23-19 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY.

The foregoing information is furnished for the completion of Bureau and Newark files. Five copies of this letter are being furnished to the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires to make additional dissemination.

EAC, BOSTON

4-14-58

Communist Infiltration of Building Service Employees Union - AFL.
IS-C. Bosfile 100-10306., Address, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

- A. Office of Origin - Boston
- B. Present Status - Closed (dead file) *100-10306-1*
- C. Future Plans -
 - d. No action
- D. Coverage
 - 1. Present - none
 - 2. Need for additional coverage - none contemplated.

ORIGINAL FILED IN
61-7562-1846

100-33456-1
NOT RECORDED
178 MAY 16 1958

77 JUN 13 1958 117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 31, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION, - AFL-CIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Newark letter 11-16-40 furnished the Bureau 35 documents made available by [redacted] including an affidavit b7D by one Erwin Strauber dated 12-6-39 re communists in the Building Service Employees Union. New York letter 8-13-59 advised that a check of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) file on Strauber 7-23-59 in another matter indicated that Strauber on 6-28-49 furnished INS a signed statement in which he stated that his affidavit of 12-6-39 was incorrect as to ten of the persons named in it as communists but correct as to the other persons so identified.

A review of Bufiles indicates that on 12-16-40 the Bureau returned Strauber's affidavit of 12-6-39 to Newark and sent Photostats to New York and San Francisco. Photostats were retained at the Bureau but were not indexed and were destroyed 8-20-45. On 3-25-49 San Francisco furnished the Bureau a Photostat of Strauber's affidavit in the Security Matter - C case on Strauber. This Photostat is still in Bufiles but has not been indexed. A review of Bufiles regarding the ten individuals incorrectly identified as communists in Strauber's affidavit of 12-6-39 indicates that information from this affidavit has not been included in any report or other document regarding these persons which can be located in Bufiles. A Photostat of the affidavit was located in the Security Matter - C case on Anthony Vetrone, who was not one of the ten persons correctly identified as communists. This Photostat has not been indexed.

Strauber was not a Bureau informant or source and did not furnish his 12-6-39 affidavit directly to the Bureau. This affidavit appears to have been prepared for internal use by the union involved. There is no question of error on the part of Bureau personnel involved. Notations have been made on the original correspondence regarding the affidavit in 1940 (61-7559-10869) and on the serials where Photostats of the affidavit are presently located (40-68871-6) and (100-14074-3) indicating that Strauber later stated a portion of the information in the affidavit was incorrect.

62-33456

1 - 40-68871 (Strauber)

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Hall

GWH:mjc (6)

Enclosure - Detached 7/24

63 SEP 10 1959

REC-11

24 SEP 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 40-68871-

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMINFIL BUILDING SERVICE
EMPLOYEES UNION, - AFL-CIO
62-33456

ACTION:

There is enclosed a suggested letter to New York, Newark, and San Francisco instructing those offices to locate all copies of the 12-6-39 affidavit and make appropriate notations regarding the incorrect information in it. This letter instructs these offices to check their files for any dissemination of the incorrect information and follow up such dissemination with dissemination of the information regarding Strauber's statement of 6-28-49 which indicates a portion of his earlier information was incorrect.

JB
MK
9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-33456)

DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC NEWARK (100-25490)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION,
AFL - CIO
IS - C

ReBulet 9/1/59.

Under the caption "ERWIN STRAUBER", (Nkfile 100-32794) Newark, by teletype dated 2/8/49, advised that the affidavit referred to in reBulet was not available to Newark and was apparently destroyed.

A letter of transmittal dated 11/6/40 was located which reflects that the original affidavit and other items obtained from [redacted] were transmitted to the Bureau.

b7D

A letter of transmittal from the Bureau dated 12/16/40 to the Special Agent in Charge, Newark, (no caption, Bufile 61-7559) was also located and it indicated that the original affidavit was returned to Newark. However, a current search again failed to locate the original 12/6/39 affidavit or copies of it and, therefore, no corrective action can be taken in this regard.

Newark files were also checked regarding the 10 individuals incorrectly identified as Communists in the 12/6/39 affidavit and with the exception of Newark forwarding it to the Bureau, no apparent use was made of it by Newark as no incorporation of its contents was located in any reports or other documents.

No further action being taken by Newark.

- 2 - Bureau (RM) *copy held*
4 - Newark
(1 - 100-32794)
(1 - 61-6-248A)
(1 - 80-104-10A)

AGO:ab
(6)

REC-62 62-33456-43

23 1959

60 OCT 1 1959

EX-133
IN/SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-33456)

DATE: 9/22/59

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-45408)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
BUILDING SERVICES EMPLOYEES UNION, AFL-CIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet, 9/1/59.

The review of San Francisco files as directed in relet has been completed and the one remaining copy of ERWIN STRAUBER's affidavit has been appropriately marked. No dissemination from this affidavit has been made by this office. Indices were negative concerning the ten individuals incorrectly named in the affidavit. *Cahif*

- RUC -

copy attached

2-Bureau
 1-San Francisco
 WLL:dd
 (3)
 #8

REC-55

62-33456-44
25 SEP 28 1959

EX-135

FBI

INT. SEC.

OCT 1 1959

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-33456)

DATE: 9/29/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-36592)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
UNION, AFL-CIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - ~~X~~

Re New York letter 8/13/59, and Bureau
letter 9/1/59.

- Hunter*
- 10 - Bureau (62-33456) (RM)
 - (1 - 40-68871) (ERWIN STRAUER)
 - (1 - 100-14138) (JEROME GARY)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-398259) (ABRAHAM ITZKOWITZ)
 - (1 - 100-14074) (ANTHONY VETRONE)
 - 2 - Newark (100-) (COMINFIL BSEU) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - ERWIN STRAUER) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (100-) (COMINFIL BSEU) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - ERWIN STRAUER) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-92951) (ERWIN STRAUER) (423)
 - 1 - New York (66-5192) (GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH) (425)
 - 1 - New York ([REDACTED]) (JOHN CIOC) (352)
 - 1 - New York (100-39549) (ALEX KATZ) (425)
 - 1 - New York (100-8902) (JEROME GARY) (421)
 - 1 - New York (122-702) (JEROME GARY) (413)
 - 1 - New York (100-84702) (ABRAHAM ITZKOWITZ) (421)
 - 1 - New York (100-99784) (PHILIP SALANTIS) (421)
 - 1 - New York (100-0-56795) (RICHARD STOPPOCK) (425)
 - 1 - New York (100-8974) (ANTHONY VETRONE) (421)
 - 1 - New York (100-36592) (413)

JPT:nmm
(25)

REC-15

62-33456-45

OCT 1 1959

EX-130

Hunter

LYN

40-68871-
100-14138-
100-398259-
100-14074-

b7E

b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-36592-100-14074-

60 OCT 6 1959

NY 100-36592

Synopsis:

ERWIN STRAUBER on 12/6/39, made an affidavit in connection with a trial held by Local 32-E, BSEU, naming 29 individuals as CP members. Photostats of this affidavit, obtained by NYO, apparently not indexed and information not disseminated to NYO files except to those of ANTHONY VETRONE and JEROME GARY. STRAUBER interviewed by INS, NYC, 5/6/49, signed statement 6/28/49, reflecting that his 12/6/39, affidavit was incorrect with reference to 10 of the 29 individuals and that he left the CP in December, 1937; rather than August, 1938. STRAUBER told INS that the trial held 8/5/40, by Local 32-E Executive Board, was characterized by lying on both sides. GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH gave an affidavit 12/2/39, to Local 32-E, which disagrees in part with STRAUBER's 6/28/49, statement to INS. Corrective action set out.

- C -

In about June, 1941, the NYO obtained from ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ, 11 Park Place, New York, New York, attorney for Building Service Employees Union (BSEU), Local 32-E, Photostats of the following documents pertaining to a trial held by the Executive Board of Local 32-E on 8/5/40, to expel certain members of Local 32-E:

- 2 -

NY 100-36592

1. Two envelopes addressed to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, President, Local 32-E. (NY 100-8974-1A1).

2. Letter dated 8/9/40, from GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH, 860 Fairmount Place, Bronx, New York, to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, appealing MIDDLEDITCH's expulsion from Local 32-E. (NY 100-8974-1A2).

3. Letter dated 8/21/40, to the Executive Board, Local 32-E, signed by 11 individuals charging HARRY SIMON, a member of Local 32-E, with being a CP member and calling on the Executive Board to expel SIMON from the union. (NY 100-8974-1A3).

4. 33 page transcript of minutes of an Executive Board meeting of Local 32-E, BSEU, held 8/5/40, at 215 East 149th Street, New York, New York. This document reflects that at this meeting a trial was held resulting in the expulsion of several individuals from Local 32-E for various violations of the constitution and by-laws of the union, generally concerned with their CP membership. (NY 100-8974-1A4).

5. Letter dated 8/1/40, to the Executive Board, Local 32-E, from one ELLIOTT T. CONKLIN charging 25 members of Local 32-E with being members of the CP and urging their trial. (NY 100-8974-1A5).

6. Affidavit of one WARREN MC LEAN, dated 8/22/40, stating that MC LEAN was never a member of the CP and setting forth MC LEAN's opinions as to the CP membership of some individuals. (NY 100-8974-1A6).

7. Letter dated 8/14/40, to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, President, Local 32-E, signed by 18 individuals protesting their expulsion from the Local. (NY 100-8974-1A7).

NY 100-36592

8. Affidavit of ERWIN STRAUBER, dated 12/6/39, detailed information concerning which will be set out hereinafter. (NY 100-8974-1A8).

9. Affidavit of GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH, dated 12/2/39, detailed information concerning which will be set out hereinafter. (NY 100-8974-1A9).

The above mentioned Photostats are maintained as exhibits in NY 100-8974, "ANTHONY VETRONE, SM-C" (Bufile 100-14074). There is no indication that the information in these Photostats was indexed or disseminated outside VETRONE's file by the NYO. Photostats of Items 4-9, listed above, were submitted to the Bureau as enclosures to the report of SA D. W. JOHNSON, 1/2/42, at New York, captioned "ANTHONY VETRONE, IS(C)".

Item #8 above is apparently identical with the affidavit of ERWIN STRAUBER made 12/6/39, mentioned in reBulet.

In STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit, he named 29 individuals as having been members of the Building Service Employees Unit, CP, during or prior to STRAUBER's membership in this CP unit. In his 12/6/39 affidavit, STRAUBER stated he joined the CP in 1936, became Financial Secretary of the "Building Service Employees International Unit" of the CP in March, 1937, and remained a member of the CP until 8/10/38.

A review of INS file A1258853 on ERWIN STRAUBER conducted 7/23 and 9/10/59, at INS, New York City, reflects

NY 100-36592

that on 5/6/49, STRAUBER was interviewed by INS Investigator and Examining Officer LAURANCE G. PARR. STRAUBER signed a sworn question and answer type transcript of this interview on 6/28/49. During the interview, STRAUBER initially denied that he was then or had ever been a CP member. He also denied having made the 12/6/39 affidavit. STRAUBER was cautioned to consider his testimony carefully during a luncheon recess in the examination and advised that after the recess he would be permitted to change his previous testimony if he so desired. After the recess, STRAUBER admitted joining the CP in 1936, becoming Financial Secretary of the Building Service Employees Unit of the CP in March, 1937, and remaining in the CP until December, 1937.

The INS Examining Officer asked STRAUBER during the 5/6/49 interview to comment on the accuracy of his statements in his 12/6/39 affidavit relative to the CP membership of 28 individuals. (MARTIN SCHER was not mentioned during the interview by INS).

Set out below in the left column are the names of those individuals STRAUBER, in his 12/6/39 affidavit, described as "other members of the unit who were members of the Building Service Employees International Unit". In the right hand column below is STRAUBER's reply to INS 5/6/49, included in his statement 6/28/49, relative to the individuals listed:

12/6/39 Affidavit
"other members of the
unit who were members
of Local 32-E. . . ."

ALBERT STAMS

STRAUBER's Statement to
INS, 5/6/49

"That's right"

NY 100-36592

12/6/39 Affidavit
"other members of the
unit who were members
of Local 32-E. . . ."

NORMAN KOSOFF

JOHN BAGDON

JEROME GARY

DAN RICKERT

HENRY FRIEDLANDER

ANTHONY VETRONE

GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH

JOHN CIOC

RICHARD STOPPOCK

WILLIAM MC COY

RICHARD FORD

ALEX KATZ

LEE MOORE

STRAUBER's Statement to
INS, 5/6/49

"That's right."

"I don't think so."

"Yes, he was."

"Yes, he was."

"That is the super of
the building on Allerton
Avenue."

"Sure, he belonged."

"He did not - emphatically
not."

"He didnot."

"I know him, but I
don't know for sure if he
was or not. He was a jerk."

"That one I don't know."

"Yes."

"I don't know. It
sounds familiar."

"He was."

NY 100-36592

12/6/39 Affidavit
"other members of the
unit who were members
of Local 32-E. . . ."

ALBERT COLLINS

HARRY JUBILEE

PHILIP SALANTIS

JOHN EBINS

RAY GRANT

JOHN LUBOVOY

MARTIN SULLIVAN

ABRAHAM ITZKOWITZ

LEE DANIELS

THOMAS KUCUIVA

MARION AVERLON, aka
Martin Edward Mandell

STRAUBER's Statement to
INS, 5/6/49

"He was."

"He was."

"He was."

"He was."

"That name doesn't seem
familiar. I don't know
him."

"He was."

"He was. He went over
to Spain."

"Yes, he was."

"He was a colored fellow,
but I don't know how he
got in there. I don't
think he belonged to the
Party."

"I don't know."

"I don't know him. He was
never a member of the
Communist Party to my
knowledge."

NY 100-36592

STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit reflects that in March, 1937, he replaced ALFRED PORKO, the previous Financial Secretary of the CP unit, when PORKO was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to commit malicious mischief, convicted and sentenced to six months in the workhouse. When INS asked STRAUBER about his statement concerning PORKO, STRAUBER replied "That's right."

STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit reflects "Among the members of the unit who dropped out after paying one month's dues, but whom I believe are still associated with the Communist Party, are Stephan Olexa, superintendent of the building at 1025 Boynton Avenue, Bronx, and Max Welsh, superintendent of the building at 1030 Boynton Avenue." Asked about his 12/6/39 statement concerning OLEXA and WELSH by INS, on 5/6/49, STRAUBER answered with reference to each, "It could be."

STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit reflects on page four that "Martin Scher, during the time he was a member of Local 32E was a member of the Communist Party connected with a district or unit in the Borough of Manhattan, but acted as a part of the steering committee of our unit." STRAUBER was not questioned by INS on 5/6/49, concerning SCHER.

Item #4, listed above, reflects that STRAUBER appeared as a witness at the trial held 8/5/40, by the Executive Board of Local 32-E. The minutes reflect that STRAUBER identified the above listed individuals as CP members with the exception of MAX WELSH. Regarding WELSH, STRAUBER testified that he thought WELSH was a CP member. However, STRAUBER testified that the WELSH he thought was a CP member was not the MAX WELSH who was present at the 8/5/40 trial. MAX WELSH was found not guilty by the Executive Board at the trial after WELSH testified that he had never been a CP member.

NY 100-36592

At the 8/5/40, trial STRAUBER testified that he thought GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH was expelled from the CP for "not following the line." STRAUBER also testified on 8/5/40, that ABE ITZKOWITZ was "a member of a different unit. He is not a member of Local 32-E. He's a member of the Plumbers Unit." STRAUBER also testified on 8/5/40, that he did not know FRED LE MOINE or WARREN MC LEAN.

On 5/6/49, after questioning STRAUBER concerning the above mentioned individuals named in STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit, the INS Examiner asked STRAUBER "Have I read enough of this statement now to say whether or not you recall having made it?" STRAUBER answered:

"Vaguely. It was this way. After I was already in the parking lot business...I was gone and forgotten with the union already...George Middleditch came over to me and he got disgusted with the working of the members of the Communist Party in the union and they wanted to throw them out of the union. He wanted to throw the whole gang from the co-op out of the union. He needed my help. He came over to me and for old friendship sake I testified....Both sides lied so much that nobody got no place. It was a whole fouled up affair....Some of the guys who were mentioned as Communists may not have been Communists but they wanted to get them out of the union so they put them in the affidavit."

The minutes of the Executive Board meeting of Local 32-E (Item #4 above) reflect that an affidavit of GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH given 12/2/39, was offered in evidence at the 8/5/40 trial. This is probably identical with Item #9 above. In his affidavit, MIDDLEDITCH identified himself as a CP member from October, 1936, to March, 1939, who had membership #98130 in 1939 and who used the Party name of JOHN WHITE. MIDDLEDITCH's affidavit states that the following members of Local 32-E were also members of the Building Service Unit of the CP, also known as the Second District, Bronx County, Sixth Assembly District, Branch 17:

NY 100-36592

"ALBERT STAMS, JEROME GARY, NORMAN KOSOFF, who also assumed the name of WHITE, ANTHONY VETRONE, DANIEL RICKERT."

It will be noted that ERWIN STRAUBER advised INS on 5/6/49, that GEORGE MIDDLEDITCH was "emphatically not" a CP member.

Item #5, listed above, requested the Executive Board of Local 32-E to try the following individuals on charges they were members of the CP:

"Albert Stams	"Norman Kosoff	"William McCoy
Henry Friedlander	Jerome Gary	Dan Rickert
John Cioc	Anthony Vetrone	George Middleditch
Albert Collins	Alex Katz	Lee Moore
John Ebins	Harry Jubilee	Philip Salantis
Martin Sullivan	Ray Grant	John Lubovoy
Thomas Kucuiva	Marion Averlon	Fred LeMaine
Warren McLean		Max Welsh
Stephen Olexa		

It is noted that ELLIOTT CONKLIN in his letter dated 8/1/40, did not give any source or basis for his charges of CP membership.

Item #7, listed above, a letter dated 8/14/40, bears the signature of the following individuals who were appealing their expulsion from Local 32-E:

"Anthony Vetrone
Lee Moore
Alix Katz
John Ebbins
Harry Jubilee
Alvin Collins

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"Ray Grant
Philip Salantis
John Lugovoy
Henry Friedland
Norman Kossoff
Dan Rickert
Abraham Itzkowitz
Thomas Kociuba
Marion Averlon
Jerome Gary
Martin Sullivan
Albert Stams"

Bureau letter to Newark, 12/16/40, (no title)
Bufile 61-7559, copies to New York and San Francisco
transmitted to these offices several Photostats of documents
obtained from [redacted] This Bulet has been retained in New
York 54-144-1332. Among the enclosures to this letter for
New York was one Photostat of the affidavit of GEORGE MIDDLE-
DITCH, 12/2/39, and one Photostat of the affidavit of ERWIN
STRAUBER, 12/6/39. These Photostats were filed in New York
54-144-1A77 and 54-144-1A76 respectively. Both of these
Photostats were destroyed 7/26/45. These Photostats would
appear to have been identical in content to Items
#9 and 8, listed above. There is no indication that any
additional copies of these Photostats were made by the
NYO.

b7D

Indices of the NYO have been reviewed with
reference to all 29 individuals mentioned in the affidavits
of STRAUBER and MIDDLEDITCH. References and identical
case files have been reviewed. There is no indication that
the information contained in these affidavits has been
disseminated to case files of individuals involved or that
the names of these individuals were indexed to the affidavits,
with the following exceptions:

NY 100-36592

1. ANTHONY VETRONE,
NY 100-8974
Bufile 100-14074

The nine Photostats listed herein were obtained from ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ in connection with the investigation of VETRONE's activities and are filed as exhibits in NY 100-8974. The report of SA D. W. JOHNSON, 1/2/42, at New York, entitled, "ANTHONY VETRONE, INTERNAL SECURITY (C)" contains information obtained from these nine Photostats including the affidavits of STRAUBER and MIDDLEITCH in Paragraph 1, Page 2. The information reported is not inconsistent with the information furnished by STRAUBER to INS on 5/6/49, therefore, no further action concerning VETRONE is deemed necessary.

2. JEROME GARY,
NY 100-8902
Bufile 100-14138

The report of SA S. H. ROBERSON, 9/30/41, at New York, captioned, "JEROME GARY, INTERNAL SECURITY (C)" contains on Page 2, Paragraph 6 through Page 3, Paragraph 3, information concerning GARY's CP membership based on the affidavits of STRAUBER 12/6/39, and MIDDLEITCH, 12/2/39, Photostats of which were obtained from ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ. This same information was included in the summary report of SA JOHN S. TODD, 3/1/56, at New York, captioned, "JEROME GARY, SM-C", on Page 10, Paragraph 3 through Page 11, Paragraph 1.

Since, when interviewed by INS on 5/6/49, STRAUBER did not change the information concerning GARY, which was contained in his 12/6/39 affidavit to Local 32-E, except to state that he, STRAUBER, left the CP in December, 1937, no action concerning GARY is recommended.

NY 100-36592

3. ERWIN STRAUBER
NY 100-92951
Bufile 40-68871

INS letter to the Bureau, 11/12/48, a copy of which is contained in STRAUBER's file in the NYO, reflects that the Bureau sent Form G-59 to INS on 2/24/48, containing information obtained from the affidavit of STRAUBER dated 12/6/39.

Since INS interviewed STRAUBER 5/6/49, and is in possession of a sworn signed statement from him containing the information which occasioned this letter, no further action concerning STRAUBER is deemed necessary.

The review of the NYO files and references on the individuals involved disclosed no other copies of Photostats of the affidavit of STRAUBER dated 12/6/39, in addition to the Photostat in NY 100-8974-1A8. A notation has been made on this Photostat making reference to the statement of STRAUBER signed 6/28/49, indicating that STRAUBER's 12/6/39 affidavit is, in part, incorrect.

Copies of this letter have been designated for instant file and New York files on subjects found to be identical with the individuals mentioned in the affidavits of STRAUBER and MIDDLEDITCH. Where no identical case files were located, the names of the individuals are being indexed to this letter. Except for referenced New York letter 8/13/59, no other communications have been prepared by the NYO for the dissemination of the information concerning STRAUBER's statement which he signed 6/28/49.

NY 100-36592

Three extra copies of this letter are being furnished to the Bureau for any additional dissemination the Bureau may desire to make.

Since the activity described in the 1939 affidavits of STRAUBER and MIDDLEDITCH occurred prior to December, 1939; because STRAUBER admittedly lied in his 12/6/39 affidavit; because the affidavits of STRAUBER and MIDDLEDITCH disagree with reference to MIDDLEDITCH's CP membership; and because STRAUBER lied in the initial part of the INS interview on 5/6/49, the information furnished by STRAUBER and MIDDLEDITCH is considered to be of doubtful credibility and it is not deemed advisable to report this information in instant case.

C.

S.A.L. New York

NY 100-142020

Employee of the International Union (AFL - CIO)

Bufile 62-33466

NY 100-6512

AGATA CANDEA

Member

NY 100-64722

C. Coverage Available

PETER OFFLEY, President, Local 144, Building Service Employees International Union

NY 2015-PSI, member, Local 32B, Building Service Employees International Union

Information concerning CP policy and activities in connection with trade unions, as furnished the NYO by live informants and other sources, provides coverage of CP activities on national, state and lower levels, including activities of the Industrial Division of the NY CP.

D. Communist Infiltration Investigation

No COMINTIL investigation pending.

It is noted that an investigation has been conducted in the past entitled, "COMINTIL of Window Cleaning Union, Local 2, an Affiliate of the Building Service Employees International Union, AFL - CIO; IS - C", Bufile 100-129024, NY 100-129024.

E. Pertinent Activities During Past 6 Months

No activities reported.

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 28 1961

57 MAR 3 1961

NY 100-142920

No action recommended.

It is noted that the NYO, through an intensification program in the Industrial Division of the NY CP, is making every effort to secure additional coverage within the trade unions and industrial field.

NY 100-142920

A. Building Service Employees International Union (AFL - CIO)
Headquarters, New York, New York

Bufile 62-33456

NY 100-36592

Local unknown

B. Subject Involved

PETER MILO VUKCEVICH

Member

NY 100-58696

SF 100-46429
RET

A. Identity of Union:

Building Service Employees International Union,
AFL-CIO, Local 18, 1628 Webster Street,
Oakland, California

B. Individuals Involved:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Name

Position in Union

Last Active in
Behalf of CP

RONALD RALSTON COOLEY

Rank and file

1943

Informants

Position in Union

C. Coverage Through Sources Not Connected with Union:

None.

D. Cominfil Investigation:

None.

E. Pertinent Activities During Last Three Months:

None.

F. Action Being Taken or Recommended:

None necessary.

No cominfil investigation warranted.

162-33458-
NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 27 1960

57 JAN 18 1961

29

SF 100-46429
RET

A. Identity of Union: ^{International}
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION
Local 87
240 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco

B. Individuals Involved:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

12/16/60

Name

Position in Union

Last Active in
Behalf of CP

Informants

Position in Union

PEDRO EMILIO DIAZ, CS
FAUSTINO TOMAS CALA, CS

Rank and File
" " "

C. Coverage Through Sources Not Connected with Union:

None.

D. Cominfil Investigation:

None.

E. Pertinent Activities During Last Three Months:

None.

F. Action Being Taken or Recommended:

None necessary.

No cominfil investigation warranted.

162-33456-
NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 27 1960

28

57 JAN 18 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7562-1922

28

SE 100-11516

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

Local 6
553 John Street
Seattle, Washington

SAC SEATTLE

12-2-60

A. Individuals Involved

KARL FREDERICK GINTHER - member, not an officer; joined local in September, 1960.

JOHN THOMAS WHITTIG - member, not an officer.

PAT MORAN - member, not an officer.

DUANE RADER - member since February, 1960; not an officer.

LAWRENCE ROYCE ROGERS - member, not an officer.

LEON DARLING - member, not an officer.

VINCENT JAMES DAVIS - member, not an officer.

B. Sources

None.

C. Status

Case RUC, under caption of parent body. Last report is that of SA EDWARD C. KEMPER at Seattle dated 12/15/43, office of origin Chicago. No pertinent activities relative to Communist infiltration activities within this local have been reported in the past seven years.

D. Action Recommended

Several of these individuals have had no recent association with CP and two of above have association with SWP. Despite the fact that seven individuals are listed as associated with this individual local, there has been no information reported through established informants indicative of any

15.

100-33456
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150 DEC 6 1960

50 DEC 21 1960

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SE 100-11516

attempt to work through this local to achieve ends within the interest of the CP and/or SWP. With that in mind, it is recommended that no action be taken to increase the coverage within this local. In 1947, with the public defection from the CP of JESS FLETCHER, head of the BSEU in the Seattle area and an international officer of the BSEU, this individual local is rather cognizant of the problem of Communist infiltration. Further, the BSEU in the Seattle area achieved considerable unfavorable publicity in recent attempts to organize hospital workers, during which a number of acts of vandalism were committed and admitted by a union officer.

SE 100-11516

Local 23, Window Cleaners
2800 - 1st Avenue
Seattle, Washington

A. Individual Involved

MAX FARRAR - member, not an officer.

B. Sourees

None.

C. Status

See discussion under Local 6, above, RUC under the parent body heading.

D. Action Recommended

Recommended no action be taken at this time, as same not warranted under the circumstances, with no pertinent activities for past seven years of any nature whatsoever.

MP 100-12212

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS 11-29-60

A.

① BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO)

Public Building Service, Hospital,
Institutional Employees Local 113
113 SE 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota

B. ROSE ELLEN RENAUD (Bufile 100-2061) (Member)

C. None, except sources on Cominfil of labor groups generally.

D. No investigation of Communist infiltration pending.

E. During the past six months there has been no evidence developed indicating any activities within the union to further the program of the Communist Party or within the Communist Party relating to this union.

F. This local is infiltrated by only one Communist Party member. There is no evidence that she is active in the affairs of the local. Therefore, no efforts are being made currently, to increase coverage.

2-4
57 DEC 10 1960

62-13-7
DEC 15 1960

A. BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO)

University Employees Local 450
113 SE 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota

B. ROBERT JAMES KELLY

C. None, except sources on Cominfil of labor groups generally.

D. No investigation of Communist infiltration pending.

E. During the past six months there has been no evidence developed indicating any activities within the union to further the program of the Communist Party or within the Communist Party relating to this union.

F. Subject KELLY is now reported by Confidential Informants to be rather unsettled mentally. There is no evidence he has ever attempted to promote Communist interests in this local. There appears to be no necessity for increasing coverage in this local at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7562)

DATE: 11/1/60

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (100-17180)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST RANK AND FILE
INFILTRATION OF LABOR
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

O ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS

Rebulet 9/23/60.

IDENTITY OF UNIONS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

Set forth on individual pages are the identities of local unions and the national union with which they are affiliated in which there are security informants or individuals on the Security Index or Reserve Index.

COVERAGE AVAILABLE THROUGH SOURCES
NOT CONNECTED WITH UNION

Three security informants are members of the Missouri State Committee, CP, and therefore in an excellent position to furnish data regarding Communist activities directed toward any union. One of these informants is a group leader and member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Area. Another is leader of the Community Area. The Industrial and Community Areas constitute the principal areas of the Communist Party in Greater St. Louis. In addition to these highly placed informants, there are others who are rank and file members active in every group in the Industrial and Community Areas with only one exception.

Re IUERMW:

JAMES W. CLICK, currently a source of information, is President of District 8 IUERMW with headquarters in St. Louis.

NOT RECORDED

Re IUUMSW:

174 NOV 16 1960

BEN DONNELL, Vice-President, Valley-Delomite Company, Bonne Terre, Missouri, is a source of information.

2 - Bureau (Registered Mail)
1 - St. Louis

WAH:slp
(3)

62 NOV 25 1960

REC-36

25 NOV 3 1960

INT. SEC.

61-7562-1890
ORIGINAL FILED IN

SL 100-17180

WILLIAM N. HUFFMAN, Industrial Relations Director,
St. Louis Smelting and Refining Division, National Lead Company,
Fredericktown, Missouri.

It will be noted there are only two locals in this Division. They are Local 618 representing employees of the Valley Dolomite Company, and Local 809 representing employees of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Division, National Lead Company.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INVESTIGATION

At present there are two such cases pending in the St. Louis Division. One is captioned "COMINFIL IUERMW, AFL-CIO, IS-C, ISA 1950", Bufile 100-399830. The last report was submitted by this office March 21, 1960. A letter was sent to the Bureau dated October 7, 1960 indicating the officers of the locals of that union in this Division are unchanged, that no information has been received indicating Communist activity, and hence no report is being submitted.

The second pending investigation is titled "COMINFIL IUMMSW; RAYMOND BERNARD DENNIS, et al, IS - C, ISA 1950, LMRA 1947 (CONSPIRACY)", Bufile 100-108199. The last report was submitted June 20, 1960.

PERTINENT ACTIVITIES DURING LAST SIX MONTHS

No information has come to the attention of this office during the last six months indicating activity within the unions mentioned in this letter designed to further the program of the Communist Party. Similarly, no information has been received indicating activity within the Communist Party which relates to any of these unions.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

The cominfil investigations relating to IUERMW and IUMMSW are being continued.

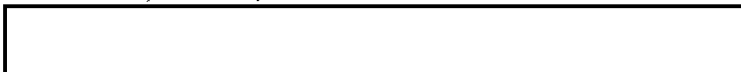
It is not believed the available facts warrant a cominfil type investigation of any of the other listed unions. It is believed our security informant coverage within the Communist Party will assure our being advised of any union directed activity on the part of the CP.

SL 100-17180

② BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, International
AFL - CIO

UNION

Local 382
Building Service Employees,
AFL - CIO



b7E

-9-3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7562)

DATE: 10/31/60

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11403)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST RANK AND FILE
INFILTRATION OF LABOR
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZED LABOR

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 9/23/60.

Following is information concerning each union or union sub-division in which officers, members or employees who are listed in the Security Index or the Reserve Index because of Communist activities.

It has been determined that Security Index subject IRVING ARTHUR FRANKEL, Bufile 100-164462, is employed as a linotype operator in St. Louis, Missouri on week-ends and if such is the case would possibly belong to the Typographical Union Local #8, St. Louis, Missouri. A letter has been sent to St. Louis to determine if subject belongs to this union and to submit information to the Bureau and Kansas City in accordance with instructions in referenced letter.

CARL OSCAR GLENN, a Reserve Index subject, Bufile 100-2787 presently resides in Nevada, Missouri and is self-employed as owner of the Glenn Machinery and Fix-It Shop, 601 Cherry Street. However, he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad from 1912 through 1956 and holds a so-called "retirement card" in Machinist Union Lodge 1079, a lodge composed of railroad workers at Clinton, Illinois. GLENN belongs to the union only because of the insurance connected with his membership. The national name of the union is International Association of Machinists. Since GLENN was not an active member of the Machinists Union, no separate page has been set out, as in the case of the following:

- C.
3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Kansas City
RPC:jc
(4)

REC-36

6-NOV-2-1960

EX-102

NOT RECORDED

174 NOV 16 1960

50 NOV 23 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

KC 100-11403

This file is being closed in the Kansas City Office.

A. Identity of Union

- ⑥ Building Service Employees International Union
(AFL - CIO).

Building Service Employees Union Local 96,
1 West Linwood, Kansas City, Missouri.

B. Individuals Involved

WARREN VAUGHN MILLER, member.

C. Coverage Available Through Sources Not Connected
With Union

None.

D. Communist Infiltration Investigation

None

E. Pertinent Activities During Last Three Months

None

F. Action Being Taken Or Recommended

None

Labor Today

All Leftists Defeated in Local 144; Ottley Opposition Has Clean Sweep

**John Steuben,
Goodman Lose**

By NELSON FRANK,
Staff Writer.

It was a clean sweep for all 39 candidates for office on the anti-Communist slate headed by Peter Ottley winning in Hotel Front Service Local 144 of AFL Building Service Employees Union. The local has bellboys and other workers in all leading hotels.

For the first time in the history of the local, there are no leftists in office. John Steuben, defeated secretary-treasurer, waited until after 2 a. m. Saturday when the final vote had been counted, then sadly departed from union headquarters.

Out of some 6500 members of the local, 4300 voted in the six polling places. The vote was decisive. This time his backers got so many tickets that they

real Mr. Steuben issued a publication asserting that he had a good trade union record since 1936. Prior to that time he had held various posts in the Communist party. This he did not mention.

Among the other officers elected to the new administration were three vice presidents, Clive Barclay, James Mooney and Benjamin Greene.

For years the spearhead of the fight against Communist control in the local was John Ryan, an executive board member who

worked as a doorman at the Hotel Taft. He was not in on the victory, however. He died last December.

**Schnitzler Elected
To Insurance Board.**

Meeting in Baltimore last week, the board of directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., of which AFL vice president Matthew Woll is president, elected William F. Schnitzler to the board. Mr. Schnitzler, recently elected president of the AFL's

G. I. R. -1

Jil

H. F. S. L.

Internal Security

CLERK OF THE COURT

World Telegram & Sun

APR 24 1950

JUL 26 1950

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5

GUARD BAMBRICK IN STRIKE TALK AFTER THREATS

Six Men Escort Him After
Meeting Plans February 1
Service Walkout.

AFFECTS 1,200 BUILDINGS

Police Eligibles Approached by
Strikebreaking Agency, Of-
ficial Reports.

Threats have been made to "kid-
nap" James J. Bambrick, president
of Local 32B of the Building Service
Employees' International Union, ac-
cording to Thomas Young, union
vice president.

Mr. Bambrick was surrounded by
six guards as he left the mass meet-
ing of union members at the Star
Casino, 105 E. 107th St., at mid-
night after declaring that a strike
will be called in 1,200 buildings un-
less union agreements are renewed
by February 1.

Wife Got Warning.

Reports that Mr. Bambrick was
to be abducted had been circulated
at the meeting. Later Mr. Young
said that a man had telephoned to
the labor leader's wife two days ago
and warned her: "If your husband
doesn't call this thing off you'll be
a widow."

Young did not indicate whether
the "thing" referred to was the
threatened strike or a court action
taken by Mr. Bambrick to have a
suit by other union members against
him thrown out of court.

Foe of Strikebreaking.

Mr. Bambrick read a letter from
William Nulty, of the Police El-
ligibles List Assn., stating that mem-
bers were being approached by
strikebreaking agencies seeking to
employ them as guards in the event
of a strike.

"I am glad to say," Mr. Bambrick
quoted Mr. Nulty as writing, "that
we are on record as unalterably op-
posed to such practices."

The union leader accused the Real
Estate Board of "stalling."

"They tell us they want to ex-
change ideas," he said, "but I told
them we are interested in more
tough."

NEW YORK VITRO-TELEGRAM

Forwarded by New York Office

JAN 25 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

62-33456-A

Building Service Employees International Union

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____

Gravediggers Quit 'Red' CIO Union

By Royal Riley and Jack Turcott

Local 293, United Cemetery Workers, 240 of whose members went on strike eight weeks ago at Calvary Cemetery, voted last night to pull out of the parent CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union, which Cardinal Spellman said was Communist-controlled.

The local, meeting for two hours in a closed session at Prospect Hall, 261 Prospect St., Brooklyn, decided to affiliate with the AFL Building Service Employees International Union. Eight hundred of the local's 1,100 members were at the meeting. Their action was announced by local president Joseph Manning, who said the local had received offers of affiliation

from several AFL and CIO international unions.

Red Tie Disavowed.

The AFL union, Manning pointed out, already has many collective bargaining agreements among cemetery workers. Manning said picketing will continue.

Last night's vote, he went on, "certainly removes any Communist

suspicion," although, he added, there had been no basis for such a suspicion previously, as far as the local was concerned. After Cardinal Spellman attacked the FTAAWU as Red-controlled a week ago, the strikers, most of them Catholics, met and disavowed Communism.

Yesterday five of the striking gravediggers who had walked out to get a five-day week, offered to return to work, but were rejected by cemetery officials on Cardinal Spellman's orders.

The men, whose names were not disclosed, walked into the cemetery

(Continued on page 44, col. 5)

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62-33456

EX-17

5-ATB

APR 4 1949

CLIPPING FROM

News

MAR 9 1949

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Gravediggers Quit 'Pro-Red' Union for AFL

(Continued from page 3)

office in Long Island City, Queens, after learning the Cardinal had told a committee of strikers' wives Monday that the gravediggers could go back to work as individuals, but not as union members.

After applying for reinstatement at the pre-strike rate—\$59.90 for a six-day week—they were told to leave their names and addresses and that they would be notified if they are to be accepted.

Later in the day, cemetery officials said, Cardinal Spellman said they were not to be rehired until a court decision is handed down on a suit by the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to ban strike activities by Supreme Court injunction.

Dig 165 Graves.

For the fifth time since last Thursday, virtually the entire student body of St. Joseph's Seminary



(NEWS-photo by Gallagher)
Joseph Manning, president of Local 293, United Cemetery Workers, addresses members last night.

in Dunwoodie, Yonkers, arrived yesterday morning at Calvary and worked until 4:30 P. M. digging graves.

Accompanied by 15 priest-professors, the 200 seminarians dug 165 graves yesterday, and cemetery authorities said that about one-third of the backlog of 1,020 needed graves had been prepared. Thirty-five families were notified last night that graveside rites will be held tomorrow.

The Cardinal arrived at the cemetery at 2:30 P. M., smiled broadly when he was told of the progress of the seminarians and said:

"That's wonderful, that's wonderful. The only trouble is that I have to keep telling the boys not to work too hard."

Building Service Workers Build Fire Under Dewey

Governor Dewey's policy of hamstringing unions and freezing low wages is coming home to roost with a heavy registration of members of the AFL Building Service Employees Union who are out to beat him on Election Day. A Building Service for Mead and Lehman

Committee was set up at Room 2309, 450 Seventh Ave. The committee issued a call printed in 50,000 copies, reminding building service workers that it was Dewey's appointed arbitrator, Judge George Frankenthaler, who handed down the "no-strike, no-wage-increase" contract under which they are now oppressed.

Accompanying the appeal is a picture of Dewey passing a picket line of Hotel Front Service Workers, Local 144, on a past occasion.

10-YEAR SENTENCE

Building service workers, members of Local 32-B, are still working under wage scales of 1944, which the Frankenthaler 10-year agreement froze, with no wage reopening possible until April 20, 1947.

Scales for 40 to 51 hours a week range from \$28.60 to a top of \$36.98—the latter for very few workers.

Dewey cracked down against 32-B members when they were on strike a year ago. President David Sullivan of the union welcomed his arbitration ultimatum without permission from the membership. The award was arbitrarily imposed upon the membership.

"No, Mr. Dewey, the rank and file of 32-B does not take orders on how to vote," declares the appeal to the union's members.

"No, Mr. Dewey, you will never get another chance to break our strike for the real estate interests. No, Mr. Dewey, we don't vote for people who cross picket lines. No, Mr. Dewey, you are no friend of labor."

"Dewey," continued the leaflet, "didn't let you vote on your last contract; but he can stop you from voting against his new contract."

The committee warns, however, that you can't do anything about it unless you register.

Your families can't show their anger with your two-year freeze unless you register."

File

Brooklyn

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page 4 of the
DAILY WORKER

162-33456-A

NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 25 1946

Date _____

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Government.

FLVB

Hold Frankenthaler Elevator Award Violates Wage Law

Four thousand members of Building Service Employees Local 32B are protesting the arbitration award made by Justice Frankenthaler, following their strike, and asking government agencies to declare it invalid.

Rank and filers took their stand through the Progressive Committee in the union.

The committee asked the Regional War Labor Board and the Regional Wage and Hour Division to deny approval to the Frankenthaler decision on the grounds that it violates the federal wage and hour law.

ASK CHANCE TO APPEAR

William A. Johnson, chairman, and Wilson A. Simmons, secretary, of the committee asked an opportunity to appear before the boards to substantiate their contention that the retroactive pay provisions in the Frankenthaler award would illegally and improperly deprive 40,000 building service workers of over \$300 each in retroactive pay.

Justice Frankenthaler was named arbitrator of the building service strike by Gov. Dewey after elevator operators and other building attendants had paralyzed service in main buildings of the city for a week.

His award "compromises" the weekly overtime pay due building service workers from Feb. 5 through Oct. 11 at \$3.50 per week instead of the actual \$7.50 per week due each worker under the Wage and Hour law.

Such a "compromise" is unlawful, the committee holds, since under the federal law, all hours in excess of 40 must be paid for at time and one-half irrespective of any "agreement" or "award."

SEEK N. Y. HEARING

The committee simultaneously petitioned William McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employees International to intervene to prevent Local 32B officials from signing an agreement based on such terms.

The committee asked for suspension of David Sullivan, Local 32B president, and asked that the hearing on charges against him, scheduled for next Monday, be held in New York instead of Chicago. The change in place would permit New York members to testify, the committee said.

162-33436-A
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NOV 29 1945

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This is a clipping from
page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 11-21-45

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76 DEC 4 1945

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showing.

The Sullivan forces were, still smarting from the defeat handed them by the convention in the opening session, when a rank-and-file delegation from 32-B was seated with voting power equal to the Sullivan delegation. The rank-and-file group charged the Sullivan crowd used trickery in the election of delegates from the local.

Thomas Shortman, of 32-B, formerly a vice-president of the international, did not run for reelection.

The convention today heard Bishop Edward J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, score the assaults being made on workers' living standards.

Commenting on the French elections, Bishop Sheil declared:

"The French have voted to finish with indecision and half-hearted measures. They have clearly decided that only complete social, economic and political reform will meet the requirements of the hour."

Bishop Sheil urged that the atomic bomb be given over "to an international committee, with proper

mitted to wartime restriction
the late President assured labor
higher, not lower, standards,
party to those assurances, and
executive office.

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Date 10-25-85

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59 NOV 15 1945

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87 NOV 13 1945

Building Service Union Strengthens Leadership

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A strengthened leadership was elected by the AFL Building Service Employees International Union convention here today. William E. McFetridge was unanimously reelected President and

John Goodman, of New York, was elected one of eight vice-presidents.

Goodman, secretary-treasurer of Local 44, was a founder of the local which was born in the struggle against the racketeers who once held a stranglehold on the international.

Charles C. Levy, of Pittsburgh, is another new vice-president. Vice-presidents reelected are Thomas J. Burke, Chicago; Gus Van Heck, Chicago; Jess Fletcher, Seattle; Timothy J. Dwyer, St. Louis; Charles Hardy, San Francisco, and George Bradley, Los Angeles.

Fletcher is an outstanding AFL leader in the northwest. Bradley is now engaged in the terrific union struggle at Hollywood movie studios. William H. Cooper was reelected general secretary-treasurer.

McFetridge chose Levi Sanders, a Negro delegate from Pittsburgh, to officiate at the induction of officers.

SULLIVAN ISOLATED

In the election, the anti-administration forces led by David Sullivan of Local 32-B, New York, found themselves so isolated that they did not even attempt to make

showing.

The Sullivan forces were still smarting from the defeat handed them by the convention in the opening session, when a rank-and-file delegation from 32-B was seated with voting power equal to the Sullivan delegation. The rank-and-file group charged the Sullivan crowd used trickery in the election of delegates from the local.

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Bishop Sheil urged that the atomic bomb be given over "to an international committee, with proper



WILLIAM McFETRIDGE
Reelected Unanimously

safeguards for the peace of the world."

A drive was opened here today by the union to extend the benefits of social security to the members of this low-paid industry.

Delegates approved the demand of McFetridge for \$25 minimum unemployment compensation.

Delegates also considered proposals by McFetridge to increase the death benefit from \$100 to \$500. Because of the rapid growth of the union and the efficient management of funds, the international now has a treasury of \$600,000.

McFetridge declared that there should be a maximum treasury of \$1,000,000, and that, "instead of property buying, surplus finances should be used to benefit the members."

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

McFetridge proposed an organizing drive aimed at doubling the union's membership in 18 months. New York alone should have 100,000 members, he said.

The union has doubled its membership since 1940. Its leadership has been cleared of the Scallise type of racketeers during the last years, and McFetridge indicated that his administration intends to keep it clear.

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McFetridge

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Hoodlum Control Charged in Union

By Justin McCarthy.

Charges that gangsters and hoodlums are in control of New York Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union (AFL of L.) were made yesterday by the leader of a "rank and file" delegation from that local seeking to be seated at the union's convention in the Morrison Hotel.

Chris Lynch, leader of the "rank and file" group, made the charges against Local 32-B, the largest local in the union. Local 32-B has a membership of more than 20,000 and recently engaged in a strike which tied up elevators in New York City.

Rebel Delegates Seated.

On a roll call vote the convention agreed to seat the 10 members of the rebel delegation in addition to the 28 delegates already present from Local 32-B. Each man will cast approximately 800 of the local's nearly 22,000 votes at the convention.

On the question of seating both delegations, the roll call was 56,494 for, and 8,143 against, with 2,307 not voting.

Sullivan Linked to Scalise.

The local is headed by David Sullivan, a close associate of George X Scalise, the convicted labor racketeer and former president of the international union.

The convention, with approximately 350 delegates attending, was thrown into an uproar when Lynch demanded that he and nine other delegates from New York be seated.

Lynch asserted that all of the Local 32-B delegates except his group had been "hand-picked" by the New York leaders.

Lynch was interrupted several times during his talk by Sullivan adherents who tried to use parliamentary maneuvers to keep him from speaking.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signature]

52-33456

INDEXED 162-33456-A-
NOT RECORDED

DEC 29 1945

EX-33

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56 JAN 8 - 1946

CHICAGO SUN
10-23-45

Elevator Decision Aims To Stifle Strike Right

By BETH McHENRY

Gov. Dewey through Judge George Frankenthaler, arbitrator, has handed down a decision in the elevator workers' dispute which fits into the pattern of the Ball-Burton Hatch bill.

While Frankenthaler ceded the wage recommendations accepted by the union and advanced by a War Labor Board Panel, he imposed on behalf of the employers a 10-year "peace plan" with machinery for putting the building service workers and their demands in a strait-jacket for that period.

On the basis of the wage and hour provisions, fixing the standard work week for building employees other than watchmen at 40 hours at the same rate of pay as previously, David Sullivan, president of the AFL Building Service Local 32-B and leader of the recent strike, expressed "gratitude" for the Frankenthaler decision.

Sullivan also referred to the 10-year "peace plan" as "the basis for harmonious relations in the future."

LANDLORDS LIKE IT

The landlord-employers were likewise enthusiastic, as they had every right to be. The slight wage increases did not obscure the value of this "super-arbitration" to the employers. It gives them the same security that the railroads achieved in the Railway Labor Act providing a series of machinery that in effect outlaws the right to strike and can be used to freeze wages at any level the employers prefer.

It is, in effect, the "superboard" setup proposed by Walter Gordon Merritt, sinister counsel for the building employers, to the State Mediation Board during the strike.

The plan prevents any reopening of wage negotiations for three years and provides for a long negotiating process which culminates in what amounts to compulsory arbitration by a commission named by the governor. During the negotiations period followed by the long "cooling off" periods strikes and lock-outs are forbidden.

APPROVES RLA

Frankenthaler in making public his decision referred to the "tested procedures of the Railway Labor Act, which have proven to be a more effective instrumentality for industrial peace within the framework of our democracy than any system of direct compulsion."

The railway workers, whose pay is lowest of all among basic industrial workers, have been tied to their low wage levels and deprived of any weapon for fighting them by this same "effective instrumentality."

The building employers also say in the wage grants given the workers an excuse for seeking increased rents in both apartment houses and commercial structures.

William D. Rawlins, executive secretary of the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, spearhead of the employers, after praising Frankenthaler for "the capable and far-seeing peace program," added a thought or two on rents and the Office of Price Control.

PRESSURES OPA

"Inasmuch as apartment house rents and wages are under Federal stabilization rules," said Rawlins, "the increases granted employees in those structures are necessarily contingent upon OPA action with respect to rents."

The wages awarded range from \$36.98 a week for starters and handymen down to \$28.60.

Frankenthaler denied demands for severance pay, sick leave, revision of holiday pay, a night differential, and the payment by the employers of a sum equivalent to 2 1/2 percent for a social benefit fund for the workers.

File

*W. J. Ford
B. J. [unclear]*

62-33451-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 13 1945

This is a clipping from page 3 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 10-13-45

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62-33456A

Realtors Break Up Lift

750 Buildings Sign; Strike Holds Solid

Parley

By BETH MCHENBY

The New York real estate sharks with stream-lined trike-breaking tactics yesterday thwarted the effort of the State Mediation Board to settle the Building Service strike.

Although their representatives appeared with hypocritically holy faces at the office of Arthur S. Meyer, Mediation Board chairman, yesterday afternoon, they refused point-blank to meet with the unions or discuss anything at all until the trike was ended.

David Sullivan, the president of Buildings Service Local 32-B, AFL, angrily rejected the "ultimatum" of the employers, saying bitterly, "we came to the Mediation Board in good faith to meet the owners, but now it looks like we're back where we started."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Sullivan had declared that the union was ready to sit down and negotiate. He expressed the firm hope that the Mediation Board would be able to bring the union together with the employers and that a settlement might be achieved shortly.

The union insisted, however, that the employers' representatives would meet jointly with union representatives before the strike's ending could even be discussed.

Sinister old Walter Gordon Merritt, who boasted to the press of his connection with the infamous Danbury Hatters case in 1907, spoke for the employers yesterday. He appears to have altered his technique considerably since the last building service strike in 1936 when his position was that unions had no place in industry at all.

Yesterday he dressed up his refusal to deal with the union with a lot of high-sounding talk about a "superboard" or special tribunal delegated with the power to handle all disputes in the industry for the next 10 years.

The strikebreaker then said jointly of the "superboard" proposal:

"This is a great step forward for employers. In this offer there are no qualifications. How is any employer reactionary or unprogressive when he is willing to delegate the most important managerial functions to others?"

Meyer, Mediation Board chairman, said the employers were scheduled to meet with him again this morning at 9:45. Queried as to whether the unions would be there too, he said no, but indicated that they were "on call," which illustrated their continued willingness to negotiate a strike settlement if the employers will meet them face to face.

STILL SOLID

The strike continues solid throughout the city. Service in Merritt's own office building at 40 Wall St. was shut down yesterday, and it was reported that the strikebreaker was forced to climb down 14 flights of stairs.

The question of extension of the strike to other Building Service locals was not discussed by strike leaders yesterday, although Sullivan indicated it probably "would be discussed soon."

The union said that the number of individual contracts employers had signed as of yesterday amounted to 750, leaving 1,544 buildings still struck.

The National Maritime Union, CIO, issued a statement strongly supporting the strikers.

A delegation from the Furriers Joint Council, CIO, yesterday visited landlords of buildings in which they work to insist upon settlement of the strike as far as those buildings were concerned. The furriers' delegations also visited manufacturers who are tenants in the various buildings.

*Building Service Employees
International Union, A.F.L.*

62-33456-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 26 1945

This is a clipping from
page *12* of the
DAILY WORKER

Date *9-29-45*

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The Elevator Strike

IF EVER there was a strike provoked by profit-greedy employers determined to keep their workers at starvation levels, the New York elevator strike is it.

For years the real estate interests have been making huge profits, particularly in commercial buildings. They have had no vacancies. They have taken advantage of the emergency shortage of space to jump rents to fantastic figures. Gov. Dewey's commercial rent law, passed in February, invited them to hike rents another 15 percent above the already-inflated levels of July of last year.

On top of that, real estate taxes were drastically cut last year and this.

While the real estate interests have been raking it in, they have been paying their workers the munificent sum of \$28 a week for a 48-hour week, little more than half the average wage paid to industrial workers nationally.

Now they have cut hours to 40 and insist upon reducing this miserable wage another \$2.50.

A War Labor Board panel upheld the union contention that this was insufferable and that the wage level should not be reduced. But the regional War Labor Board acceded to the demands of the employers and reversed the panel. The WLB action is disgraceful not only because it permits the employers to get away with this miserable wage but because it nullifies the principle that purchasing power should be kept up in this period.

The employers must be forced by an outraged public opinion to accede to the modest union demand that the \$28 wage level be maintained with the cut in hours.

The city, which has given the realty interests large tax cuts in recent years, must insist that they grant the just demands and take measures to see that they do.

The strikers deserve the support of every honest, fair-minded citizen.

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page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 9-27-45

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87 NOV 19 1945

300 Buildings Sign Contracts With Union Here

Elevator and building service was restored in 300 Manhattan office buildings by last night as individual owners signed separate contracts with AFL Building Service Employees Locals 32-B and 164.

As the strike entered its third day, there appeared a strong possibility that it would spread to apartment houses in Manhattan and to buildings of all types in Brooklyn and the Bronx. Seven Bronx buildings were reported struck.

In Manhattan, the elevators in most of the big office buildings from the Battery to 57 St. remained grounded. Approximately 15,000 building workers are involved in the strike, which has shut down service in 1,575 office and loft buildings so far.

The two big realty groups whose unfair labor practices brought on the strike continued to refuse to negotiate with the unions in any way. The Regional War Labor Board tried unsuccessfully to bring the strikers and real estate big-wigs together.

CIO SUPPORT

Meanwhile, CIO unions took up the cudgels for the AFL building strikers. From the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers came a stern denunciation of any attempt to break the strike by using city employes as elevator operators in residential buildings. Mayor La-

What the Building Workers Want

Strike demands of Manhattan building service employes include: A 40-hour week with no reduction in take-home pay (the War Labor Board directive reduced the hours of the building workers but cut their pay by approximately \$2.50 a week); union security, holidays, vacations, strikes and lockout provisions, arbitration and severance pay.

Guardia was reported to have threatened to do this by declaring a "state of emergency."

James V. King, New York District president of the SCMW, wired the mayor:

"The Building Service union has taken all precautions for emergency health measures. Therefore, any use of city employes can be characterized only as government interference in behalf of employers. City employes support Building Service workers' demands. We urge you to use your office to bring parties together for fair settlement of workers' demands."

INDEXED

62-33456-14

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87 OCT 8 1945

This is a clipping from page 3 of the DAILY WORKER.

Date 9-26-45

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51 OCT 17 1945

62-33456A

Snarls Business Here

Journal-American

Tues., Sept. 25, 1945

He Makes YOU Pay



62-33456A

INDEXED

EX-66

62-33456-A

RECORDED

NOV 5, 1945

This is a clipping from
page _____ of the
New York Journal American
Dated 9-25-45
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259

(An Editorial)

This is David Sullivan, czar of the striking elevator and maintenance workers, who has virtually crippled the business of the greatest city in the world.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers are being PUNISHED not by a strike against the landlords BUT BY OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, the highest government body delegated to settle labor disputes.

The issues in the dispute were legally laid before the War Labor Board.

The issues were decided on THEIR MERITS by this same agency of the United States Government.

The owners LONG AGO agreed—as all law abiding citizens would agree—to abide by any decision of the War Labor Board.

The Board has decided—

AND SO HAS DAVID SULLIVAN... BY IGNORING THE GOVERNMENT AND CALLING AN ILLEGAL AND OUTRAGEOUS STRIKE AT THIS CRITICAL PERIOD WHEN THE NATION IS STRUGGLING TO RE-CONVERT FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Sullivan is the successor to George Scalise, in Sing Sing for racketeering, and James J. Bambrick, sentenced for looting the union's treasury.

Last March, W. L. McFetridge, international president, obtained an injunction aimed at the removal of Sullivan. The injunction was accompanied by an order requiring Sullivan to account for approximately \$200,000 of Local 32-B's funds.

Realty Men Put Crisis Up to WLB

(Two pages of photos in today's Picture Section.)

Strike leaders backed away from their threat of crippling elevator service in some 1,200 of the city's apartment houses today as the walkout of building workers continued to curtail drastically commercial activity from the Battery to the Bronx.

As the strike went into its second day a CIO union offered to support the striking AFL Building Service Workers Union when the Furriers Joint Council of New York ordered its members not to cross picket lines and climb stairs to their jobs.

Apparently in recognition of Mayor LaGuardia's threat to man the elevators above the sixth floor if apartment houses were struck, David B. Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, of the striking AFL union, announced that the residential buildings would not be involved, at least today.

CIO

WARNS TENANTS.

Sullivan added a warning for tenants, however, when he advised them to prepare and make themselves comfortable for a strike call in the near future.

William D. Rawlins, executive secretary of the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, one of the two building association groups affected, stood firm in his contention that "this is a strike against the United States and it is up to the War Labor Board to settle it."

The strike was called by the union yesterday in defiance of a WLB ruling by which realty operators announced they were willing to abide, but which brought from Sullivan the remark that "we'll stay on strike until hell freezes over."

"There is no change in the situation that I know about," Rawlins said. "I have received no word from the WLB, the union, or from Edward C. Maguire, the Mayor's labor adviser."

OWNERS STANDING FIRM.

Rawlins pointed to the telephone in his office at 12 E. 41st St., and said it had been "almost

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.



MADIS



Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington,
D. C.

WLB Seeks to Avert Elevator Strike

Union Officials, Employer Groups Called To Hearing Today

The Regional WLB (War Labor Board) has ordered building union officials and management representatives to appear at a hearing at 2:30 p.m. today in a last-minute effort to head off a strike of 29,000 elevator operators, building superintendents, and maintenance workers which was slated to begin this morning.

Aaron Benenson, attorney for Locals 32-B and 164 of the Building Service Employees International Union, AFL, said the joint executive board would determine what action to take on the latest WLB move at a meeting this morning.

It was pointed out that strike action could be withheld pending outcome of the hearing in view of the fact that union officials never have stated the exact hour the strike would be called.

Mayor La Guardia, in his weekly radio broadcast yesterday, announced that the locals had notified him they would furnish emergency elevator service in apartment buildings for delivering food, milk, medicines, and carrying tenants above the sixth floor. Earlier, he said the Health Dept. planned to provide such emergency service in event of strike.

Appeals to 'Boys'

Appealing to "the boys" to "listen to their friends," La-Guardia said, "I do not believe you really want a strike. Perhaps other people want to strike. Perhaps it is being instigated."

"You know, boys," he said, "it is an easy thing to go on strike. Frequently that strike lasts too long. . . . You will remember that it was not many months ago that we had a newspaper delivery strike. I appealed then and the terms the men got were very much the same as they would have obtained several days, or at least two weeks, before they actually went back to work. I know that you boys have a grievance. . . . I can assure you that the Regional and National WLB is ready to review your grievances and pass upon them."

All efforts at conciliation yesterday apparently had collapsed before the WLB telegraphed its directive to the unions and the two management groups, the Realty Advisory Board of Labor Relations, Inc., and the Midtown Realty Owners' Assn., which together represent 1900 of the principal buildings in Manhattan.

1936 Tie-up

After the strike decision was announced Saturday night in an effort to enforce wage and hour terms contained in WLB panel recommendations issued last July, La Guardia directed Edward C. Maguire, his labor advisor, to seek a meeting with the two groups. Maguire said there was "no question of the seriousness" of the strike threat.

It would be the first citywide building tie-up since 1936 when a two-week strike forced apartment dwellers and office workers to walk

up and down stairs and live and work in unheated rooms.

The strike would affect "every building in Manhattan except hotels and a few others," one union official said. Rockefeller Center, reported to have a separate contract with the unions, would not be affected, but the Empire State Bldg. has been represented by the realty associations and may be struck.

David Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, said some 200 buildings already have signed individual contracts, and it was emphasized by the locals that individual buildings have the opportunity to sign separate contracts as a strike alternative.

The strike decision was reached after the locals Friday rejected as "unsatisfactory" a regional WLB directive which modified downward wage and hour recommendations made by the WLB panel. The panel had recommended a reduction in the work week with no loss of pay. The present wage for office and loft workers is \$30.15 for a 46-hour week. The WLB directive would reduce this to an average of \$28.05 for a 40-hour week and would give apartment house employees a \$2.50 weekly raise.

The unions said the WLB directive also was unsatisfactory in its provisions for union security, severance pay, holiday and vacation provisions, and strike and lockout clauses. The union officials stated that the rank and file on July 1 gave them a "mandate" to sign no contract with conditions less than those recommended by the panel.

Labor developments elsewhere:

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. closed 242 stores in Staten Island and northern New Jersey over the weekend because members of an AFL drivers' union refused to cross picket lines around the company warehouses in Newark. Company officials said the stores would remain closed until pickets are withdrawn.

Also in Newark, a strike of 1000 members of Local 194, Bakers, Drivers and Salesmen's Union, AFL, halted wholesale deliveries of six major baking companies and many smaller ones. The union is asking a 1 per cent increase in salesmen's commissions.

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51 OCT 15 1945

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62-33456-A

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Loft Building Strike Near; Hit WLB Report

A strike involving some 34,000 elevator operators and maintenance men in Manhattan loft and office buildings, appeared likely as union officials rejected a Regional War Labor Board directive handed down yesterday.

David Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees, AFL, in a press interview yesterday, said the union's general executive board would meet today on "preparations necessary to conform to the mandate of the membership."

Frank Nelson, president of Local 164, Loft and Office Superintendents Union, issued a similar statement.

The mandate of the membership, Sullivan explained, was to strike those buildings where employers refused to sign a contract with the union based on the War Labor Board panel report recommendations of last July 5.

He declared that already some

200 individual employers had signed with the union and that more might be expected to sign.

The recommendations of the July report, Mr. Sullivan said, differ a good deal from the recommendations of yesterday's regional board report which the union says is "completely unacceptable."

For one thing, he said, a weekly pay reduction of approximately \$2.50 would accompany the reduction in hours from 48 to 40.

Other demands on which the WLB recommendations fell miserably short of what the union asked were on union security, holidays, vacations, strikes and lockout provisions, arbitration, severance pay, sick leave, and health and benefit funds.

The building service employees in midtown Manhattan have been working without a contract since Feb. 4 and in other sections of the city since April 20.

File

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Date 9-22-45

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51 OCT 15 1945

Building Strike Delay Voted While WLB Continues Hearings

Leaders of 28,000 AFL building service workers, who have authorized strike action in 5,000 Manhattan loft, office and apartment buildings, yesterday voted to withhold any walkout action while the War Labor Board continues hearings on their case.

Their demand for a shorter work week with the same pay is pending before a WLB panel, headed by Dean Carmen, and there will be no strike until panel recommendations are made and submitted to union officers, David Sullivan, president of Local 32B of the AFL Building Service Employees International, said.

If employer tactics compel a strike, despite the union's decision, Sullivan added, shop stewards will be instructed to see that emergency service is rendered wherever necessary, and that full cooperation is

given Army and Navy everywhere. The WLB panel, which failed to resolve the dispute yesterday, was to hear from employers today (Tuesday).

A strike was authorized in a National Labor Relations Board poll of loft and office building operators, maintenance workers, and superintendents. If they go out, it is possible that 14,200 apartment house employees may strike, too.

At the other end of the dispute is the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, representing a majority of the buildings, and the Midtown Realty Owners Assn.

The union asks a 40-hour week instead of 46 hours at current weekly pay ranging from \$30.15 to \$34.98.

Walter Gordon Merritt, anti-labor lawyer, is attorney for employers. He said union demands were "completely impracticable."

62-33456-A
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87 JUN 1 1945

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Date 5-29-45

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81 JUN 2 1945 21

Court Voids Union Chief's Suspension

Supreme Court Justice Hammer yesterday enjoined William F. McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employees International Union (AFL), from suspending David Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, from the union.

Hammer also granted Sullivan's motion that the international president be restrained temporarily from supervision of local affairs other than to "watch and observe" the officers and have financial records audited.

Sullivan told the court he was served last March 1 with a suspension notice and a Chicago court order prohibiting him from interfering with McFetridge as "supervisor" of Local 32-B, a New York organization with more than 30,000 members.

Hammer's opinion said McFetridge lacked authority to institute such action in Illinois, and noted that Sullivan had been re-elected local president after misfeasance and malfeasance charges had been made against him.

"This would seem to indicate that the majority of the members of the local had confidence in Sullivan and his ability, and wanted him to handle their local's affairs," the judge said.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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87 APR 28 1945

78 APR 30 1945

The New York Daily Mirror

April 20/45

FAIR EN H

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

TODAY I present a guest artist, who signs his name "Joe," on the letterhead of "Joseph A. Padway, counsel, American Federation of Labor, Tower Building, Washington, D. C."

This document is dated Jan. 21, 1940, and is addressed to "Mr. George Scalise, General President, Building Service Employees' International Union."

By way of introduction, he it explained that Joseph A. Padway is a close political friend of President Roosevelt and is the attorney general of the American Federation of Labor. He is also general counsel of the Teamsters' Union, whose president, Dan Tobin, gave that dinner for Mr. Roosevelt last fall at which the President made his first frankly political speech of the campaign. Mr. Padway was present there that night. Be it further explained that Padway was sent to England with Tobin as Mr. Roosevelt's considered selection of a man morally fit, to represent the decent working people of the U. S. A.



Westbrook Pegler

George Scalise was president of the Building Service Employees' Union, an important unit of the A. F. of L., later was sentenced to two terms in prison for offenses which, in all, amounted to a vicious betrayal of the workers under his control who were mostly window-washers, chambermaids, scrubwomen in office buildings, bellhops in small hotels and pinboys in bowling alleys.

Previously, he had served four years in a Federal prison for white slavery in that he did compel a girl, 16 years old, to travel from State to State as a prostitute.

HAVING become president of the union, by selection of the old Capone mob of murderers in Chicago, and never having done a probably honest day's work in his life, Scalise applied to President Roosevelt, through the Department of Justice, for a pardon which would restore his right to vote and hold public office. This petition was indorsed by William Green, the president of the A. E. of L. and by Padway.

A few days before the petition might have been granted by President Roosevelt, Scalise's criminal record and firm evidence of his continuing associations with underworld gangs in the labor movement, were published in these dispatches.

JOSEPH PADWAY was counsel for Scalise's union and admits having received from Scalise \$1,000 for legal services a short time before he indorsed the petition.

The letter hereinbefore mentioned follows:
"Dear George:

"I had read Pegler's article before I received your letter and I was about to write you concerning it. I know that you feel bad over this article, for that is quite natural. Yet, Pegler is a very much disliked man, and I am sure that those who are your friends will remain your friends, regardless of the viciously overemphasized and colored attacks he makes upon you. The mere fact that he has used such rotten language will create in the mind of the average reader a suspicion of the truth of what he says.

"Don't let it worry you. Those who know you appreciate that the comments of Pegler are false and unfounded. Those who are your friends—and I include myself in that category—will remain your friends and will think as much of you as they ever thought of you. As for myself, I am going to support your application for restoration of citizenship with all the power at my command. In fact, I have already discussed the matter with President Green, so as to arrange an appointment for him and me to confer with Mr. Jackson. [Editor's Note: The Attorney General appointee.] The difficulty is that Mr. Green had to go to St. Louis. I daresay we shall have to go to the department on our return from Miami. In view of the Pegler letter [Editor's Note: May refer to Pegler article] it may be better to go at that time because the Pegler letter will have been forgotten to quite a degree by then. Remember, George there is nothing so dead as yesterday's news. Remember, too, that no person has any respect for the writer of an article who resurrects an incident that is no more than a youthful indiscretion in order to heap abuse upon such youth almost a quarter of a century after the incident.

"Please keep your head up and meet with your friends just as you have been doing. Keep on fighting for your union and its members as you have been doing. They will think as much of you as they have in the past and you will retain their continued respect.

"As I stated before, I shall again ask President Green to go with me to the Attorney General. I am glad to have your letter because it will help me to present the facts to the Attorney General, and I am hopeful that we will be successful. Above all, I don't want you to become depressed.

"You must be maintained in this labor movement for the good you have done, and the good you will do. Remember, I am with you 100 per cent and hundreds of others feel the same.

"I am sure our friendship will grow stronger with time. You can certainly count upon me to help you, and I will consider it a privilege to do so.

"With my esteem and good wishes, I am, your friend, (Signed) 'Joe.'"

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Mr. Coffey
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Joe
7 Jan

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87 FEB 10 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 1-15-45

Union Looted By Bambrick To 'Save Life'

Ex-Head of Local
32-B Says He Bought Off
Killers With Funds

James J. Bambrick, former president of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union, AFL, said yesterday that he stole \$10,000 of the local's funds to buy protection for his life which was threatened in 1936 by Chicago hoodlums who were trying to gain control of the union.

Bambrick, who was sentenced to one to two years for the theft, was testifying in State Supreme Court in an examination before trial in an action brought by five union members against him and David Sullivan, individually and as former presidents of the local, to account for \$300,000 of union funds allegedly diverted from the treasury.

He said the threat to his life was made at a meeting with George Scalise, former president of the Building Service Workers International, headquarters Chicago, in Longchamps Restaurant in the Chanin Bldg.

Quotes Scalise

Bambrick said Scalise rushed into the restaurant and said:

"I'm telling you, you are going to get killed at 6 o'clock by a Chicago killer named the Boilermaker."

It was then 5:30.

He said Scalise told him he was in the way of the "right people" but that "protection" was being arranged for him.

Bambrick said he called police and that Capt. Thomas Dugan and a large detail of plain-clothes men went to the restaurant.

A few days later, Bambrick continued, Scalise said it would take \$10,000 to satisfy the Boilermaker. Scalise, he said, told him he could arrange for a "loan" from the International and urged him not to worry, as a "bookkeeping transac-



James J. Bambrick

tion" would be arranged on Local 32-B books by their accountant.

"I was shocked at the proposal and considered it a holdup, but I agreed to it to save my life," Bambrick said.

'Fictitious Loan'

The "loan," Bambrick said, was "fictitious." He said \$7500 was repaid to the International by check out of the local's treasury by a former secretary-treasurer and that checks for the rest were signed by Sullivan when he became secretary-treasurer in October, 1938.

Bambrick said thousands of the local's funds were spent to pay fees of lawyers who defended officials against criminal charges from time to time. He said the union paid \$12,000 for his own defense and \$3000 for legal investigations in connection with the case.

The action which will be continued Friday arises from a complaint by Paul H. Bell, Thomas McKeown, Michael Fitzgerald, Christopher Lynch and Frank M. Sullivan on behalf of the rank-and file membership.

Among 26 charges contained in the complaint is the allegation that David Sullivan, who succeeded Bambrick as president of the local in July, 1941, conspired with Scalise and other persons to gain control of Local 32-B in order to loot its treasury and divert funds to themselves.

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PI
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Pay Boost Given Building¹¹ Workers

pm
Exclusive

Sixty-five hundred building service workers in New York City are now awaiting a decision from the War Labor Board on an arbitration award granting them a \$2 a week wage increase.

The workers, members of Local 32B, Building Service Employees International Union, A.F.L., are employed in commercial buildings. Unaffected by the award made last week by Dean Harry J. Carman of Columbia College, the arbitrator, are about 25,000 workers employed in apartment houses throughout the city.

Thomas Shortman, union vice president, said that wage demands for the apartment house workers would be presented next week to the Realty Advisory Board, which represents the landlords. The union is seeking a \$3.60 weekly increase and a reduction in the work week from an average of 51-to-60 hours to a flat 48 hours.

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PM

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78 JUL 25 1944

Scalise Pal Pleads Guilty to Extortion

Isidor (Izzy) Schwartz, organizer of Local 82A, Building Employees International Union, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday to attempted extortion. He will be sentenced June 16.

Schwartz was indicted with George Scalise, union president who was convicted in 1940 of the theft of \$60,087 in union funds and of extorting nearly \$1,000,000 from window-cleaning firms, exterminators and hotel owners under threat of strikes and property damage.

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P M

Date May 26, 1944
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FILE

Ask Court Probe Local 32-B Funds

Court action to compel an accounting of \$300,000 in funds belonging to Local 32-B Building Service Employees International Union, has been started by five members of the union in Supreme Court.

The suit is directed against David Sullivan, individually and as president of Local 32-B, and against James J. Bambrick, former president who served a jail term for larceny from the local.

The action is brought by Paul H. Bell, Thomas M. McKeon, Michael Fitzgerald, Christopher J. Lynch and Frank M. Sullivan.

CHARGE FUNDS DIVERTED

They charged that the union's president had "diverted \$200,000 of the local's funds to his own use and that of his co-conspirators by placing persons named by them on the local's payroll and by means of various other illegal schemes, devices and stratagems."

This is the international union formerly headed by George Scalise, who was found guilty of stealing funds from his union in September, 1940, and sentenced to at least five years in prison.

Sullivan, who had been Local 32-B secretary while Bambrick was president, succeeded to the presidency when Bambrick went to jail.

Sullivan yesterday discounted the court action as without foundation and "just a cheap, political trick" designed to influence the outcome of Local 32-B elections which take place in September.

He charged that the five bringing the suit were tools of Bambrick and said that Paul Bell, one of them, had been a member of the Local 32-B executive board in the Bambrick administration but had fallen of reelection since.

The complaint in the court action links Sullivan to Scalise and charges that Sullivan is now in absolute control of the affairs of the local and its finances. Among other charges are that Sullivan caused a former assistant district attorney to be employed as counsel for the union and paid him \$80,000 in counsel fees. It is also charged that Sullivan received \$25,000 in "kickbacks" from a union doctor and that he made excessive payments in salary in excess of \$50,000.

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DAILY WORKER

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Court Orders Reinstatement Of 2 Negroes

Two Negro members, suspended by Thomas Lewis, president of Building Service Employees, Local 32-E, Bronx, and on that basis removed from jobs they held for 19 years, were ordered reinstated and reimbursed for time lost.

The decision handed down by Judge Benjamin F. Schreiber recently grants Charles E. Reubel \$141.50 and Harold M. Rasmussen \$116. Stanley Faulkner, attorney for the two men, said judgment action was filed against Lewis to force a settlement of the terms of the court decision which was handed down two weeks ago.

The basis for Lewis' action last June, was a claim that the two men he suspended failed to inform the union of alleged CIO plans to organize the building where they were employed. He arbitrarily suspended them and invoked the closed shop rule to remove them from employment.

Judge Schreiber ruled that the men were neither presented with written charges nor granted a trial as the union's constitution requires.

Lewis is a holdover from the days when the notorious racketeer George Scalise, now in prison, lorded over the Building Service International Union. In 1937 Lewis gained wide newspaper publicity when he similarly suspended 26 members for "Communism." His use of the closed shop weapon to bolster his bureaucratic power has intimidated many members of the local who are opposed to him.

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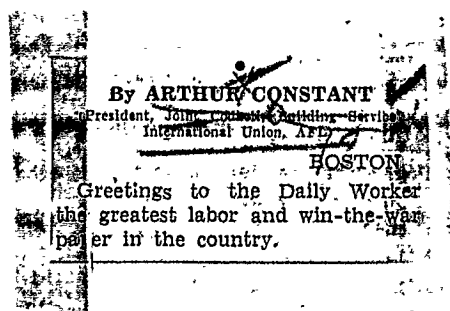
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87 FEB 26 1944

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MAR 1 - '44

GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY



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DAILY WORKER
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46 JAN 17 1944

Seattle Union Wants City To Jail OPA Violators

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Dec. 14.—Mobilization of strong support behind the proposal that the city council adopt an ordinance making violation of OPA price ceilings a misdemeanor is urged by a sponsoring committee from labor.

"Opposition from special interest groups is already evident, the committee warned, in urging organizations to notify council members of their support to offset the powerful opposition to the measure.

"Proof of the need for city co-operation to hold down prices is shown by a recent survey of eating places, which showed that 88 out of 101 were violating price ceilings with overcharges ranging from 5 cents to 75 cents."

The proposed ordinance, prepared at the request of the AFL Building Service Employees Union, makes OPA price violations punishable by a fine up to \$300 and imprisonment of 90 days or both.

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page 3 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Dec. 15 1943

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0 Building Service Employees International Union

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Radio City Strike Ended

The four-day strike at Rockefeller Center ended Saturday morning, according to a joint announcement by management and a spokesman for the worker's independent union.

What is still uncertain is whether there will be enough operators Monday to man the 199 elevators. Louis Ferkin, lawyer for the strikers, hinted strongly that many of the 750 maintenance employees were already looking for jobs in war plants.

Pickets were removed from the buildings following the announcement that the walkout was at end. Ferkin said:

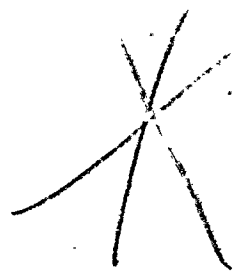
"The United States and the war effort are more deserving of the quality of labor represented by these employees than is Rockefeller Center."

Hugh S. Robertson, executive manager of the mid-town development, disclosed that half of the 250 elevator operators who had walked out had returned to work Saturday morning. However, in the maintenance divisions, the number returning was very small, according to Robertson.

The Rockefeller Center official promised that there would be no reprisals against the strikers.

The walkout was called by an insurgent group which had broken away from the Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, which has a maintenance contract with Rockefeller Center. The immediate reason for the walkout was the discharge of seven women cleaners.

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*Building Service Employees
International Union*

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- Mr. E. A. T. _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

W. H. [unclear]
W. H. [unclear]

Elevator Strike Strands 28,000 in Radio City

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 7. — An estimated 28,000 office workers and visitors were stranded yesterday in the towering structures of Rockefeller Center by a 55-minute strike of 225 elevator operators.

Some waited out the strikers, fretting and pushing elevator buttons as they did so, while others, including some of the 200 persons in the RCA Building's observation tower, made their way downstairs on foot.

Bob Sestera, a Radio City guide, who led the group from the observation roof down 75 flights of stairs, reported the trip took 50 minutes.

Officials of Rockefeller Center and of the AFL Building Maintenance Craftsmen's Union said the walkout resulted from an internal dispute in the union.

Hugh S. Roberstson, executive manager of the Center, which includes 12 office buildings, said the management and union members would confer on the dispute later this week. "We were caught in between on the proposition," he declared. The strike began at 5 p.m., closing hour of most offices, and ended 55 minutes later.

John J. Birmingham, local advisory board chairman of the union, and Joseph Blek, local business manager, said the root of the trouble was a quarrel as to whether Birmingham was paid-up in his dues.

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WASHINGTON STAR
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Two AFL Unions End 9-Year Dispute

A nine-year-old, jurisdictional conflict between Painters District Council 9 and Local 32B of the Building Service Employees International Union, both AFL, is ended and the two groups have united in an organizational drive among maintenance workers.

This was announced yesterday by District Council 9's Maintenance Organizing Committee, headed by Louis Weinstock, Irving Schnurman and Philip Zausner.

The two unions joined in a signed agreement in which each recognizes the other's jurisdictional claims, agrees on full cooperation in organizing unorganized buildings and each undertakes to pay its pro rata share of necessary expenses.

Full-fledged painters, or workers performing the work of full-fledged painters in any building, will be recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of District Council 9, under the agreement. All other classes of maintenance workers will be recognized as the jurisdiction of Local 32B.

The agreement obviates any renewal of conflict by providing for settlement of any dispute that might arise through discussion by union heads, international representatives, or, if those fail, through the ruling of an umpire, agreed on by both bodies.

Differences in the past between the unions centered on historic wage differentials in the two fields. The long-established Painters Union had established relatively high wage standards while building servicemen, many of whom were assigned by landlords to painting jobs, were paid much less.

A traditional policy of "one uniform wage—one uniform standard for all" made it difficult for the Painters Union to bridge this prevailing wage gap and organize full-time painters engaged in "work directly for the owner."

With the cooperation of officers of both internationals, a compromise was worked under which the "one uniform wage" policy was discarded and a secondary wage rate was recognized for the maintenance field. The compromise at the same time protects existing union standards from the competition of lower wages by insistence that where the secondary-rate prevails there shall be guaranteed annual employment.

Edward Ackerley, third vice-president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Joseph E. Cohen, general organizer and Louis Weinstock, signed the agreement for the Painters Union. David Sullivan, Arthur Harekham, Thomas Shortman, and Thomas G. Young signed for the Building Service International.

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58 NOV 10 1943



WILLIAM MCFETRIDGE

Building Union Leader Hails Farm Day

(Special to The Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Labor's cog-
nizance of the important role that
farmers are playing in the war
effort was revealed here when
William L. McFetridge, nationally
known labor leader and president
of the Building Service Employees
International Union, endorsed Pres-
ident Roosevelt's proclamations of
Jan. 12 as Farm Mobilization Day.

McFetridge's endorsement was
expected to be followed by the en-
dorsement of other labor leaders.

Hailing the proclamation as a
recognition by the President on be-
half of the entire nation of agri-
culture's proud record in producing
the food so vital to winning the
war, McFetridge, in a wire to the
President, said:

"The mobilization of the ~~farm~~
ers of our nation to make the year
1943 produce the maximum of vital
foods will be greeted by labor and
industry as a symbol of the unity
of our nation in our struggle for
the survival of democracy."

"While the sons of farmers,
workers and industrialists are unit-
ed in our armed forces, fighting the
same fight against the same enemy
of everyone that is American, so
their folks at home must fight in
industry and agriculture, for war
production is based on the toil of
the worker and the farmer."

"I am confident that our national
government, under your leadership,
will find solutions for the prob-
lems facing agriculture, so that the
American farmer will be able to do
what he wants to do: produce food
in abundance, so that not only will
the American people in and out of
uniform be able to eat, but that our
valiant Allies of the United Nations
may be assisted to the greatest ex-
tent possible."

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~~WORKER~~ WORKER for

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 Mr. E. A. Tamm...
 Mr. Clegg...
 Mr. Foxworth...
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 Mr. Ladd...
 Mr. Nichols...
 Mr. Rosen...
 Mr. Carson...
 Mr. Quinn T...
 Mr. Hendon...
 Mr. Tracy...
 Miss Gandy...

Bambrick Admits He Embezzled

James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees Union, AFL, pleaded guilty yesterday to the theft of \$10,000 of the organization's funds.

Bambrick seemed on the verge of collapse as he threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Special Sessions Judge Mullen set May 14 for sentencing and continued bail of \$7,500.

Bambrick faces a maximum of five years in prison.

Immediately after the 52-year-old aggressive union leader pleaded, District Attorney Dewey denounced racketeer and gangster domination of unions. Bambrick, he said, was for many years a legitimate union leader. Then George Scalise, now serving a long prison term, became head of the organization and Bambrick



(Mirror)
JAMES J. BAMBRICK
Pleaded guilty between sobs.

was forced to "knuckle under."

Eventually, Dewey said, Bambrick became a co-conspirator with Scalise in victimizing the union's 36,000 members, consisting principally of janitors, scrubwomen, elevator operators and other low-paid workers.

The dictators over Scalise, Bambrick and other lesser union officials were "Scarface Al" Capone and members of his Chicago mob, the District Attorney said.

Bambrick, indicted on charges of grand larceny, forgery and conspiracy, pleaded guilty to a second degree larceny charge.

Bambrick later said he intends to write a book setting forth the history of the union, and showing the benefits members obtained before the Capones and Scalise came into power.

CLIPPING FROM
 NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR

DATE APR 26 1941

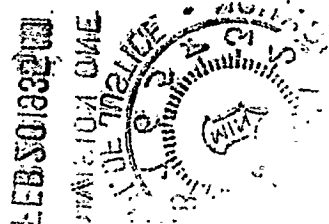
Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson.
 Mr. Clegg....
 Mr. Baughm
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Coffey ..
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Harbo...
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Nease
 Mr. Tracy
 Miss Gandy ..

WCNS49

NEW YORK--INSURGENTS IN THE BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION TODAY THREATENED TO CALL A RANK AND FILE ELEVATOR STRIKE IN PROTEST OF UNION LEADERS TO ARBITRATION.

THE DISCORD CREATED BY THE SIX-MONTHS ARMISTICE WHICH TERMINATED A RAPIDLY-SPREADING WALKOUT YESTERDAY, GREW AS UNION EMPLOYEES WERE LOCKED OUT OF SEVERAL SKYSCRAPERS AND AT LEAST ONE UNION DISTRICT BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH THE MAIN BODY.

2/19--R1203P



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WCNS7

NEW YORK--A FEW HOURS AFTER THE BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION VOTED A CITYWIDE STRIKE AFFECTING ALL OFFICE AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS, VIOLENCE BROKE OUT TODAY IN HARLEM. TWO MEN WERE WOUNDED BY POLICE DURING A FIGHT IN THE COURTYARD OF A HUGE APARTMENT BUILDING.

THE STRIKE CALL WILL BE EFFECTIVE MONDAY. THE EXACT STRENGTH OF THE UNION IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO BE FORMIDABLE. IT HAS BEEN CONDUCTING STRIKES IN VARIOUS SECTIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK.

AT PRESENT SEVERAL THOUSAND BUILDING EMPLOYEES--ELEVATOR OPERATORS, WINDOW WASHERS, PORTERS--ARE ON STRIKE IN HARLEM AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA AND BUILDING OWNERS WERE EXPECTED TO UNDERTAKE LAST MINUTE NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE WEEK-END TO AVOID THE CITYWIDE STRIKE. JAMES J. BAMBRICK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION, OPPOSED THE STRIKE CALL, BUT WAS FORCED TO AGREE BY THE OVERWHELMING VOTE. HE PROMISED TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT WITH LAGUARDIA AND FEDERAL LABOR MEDIATORS IMMEDIATELY.

2/16--R921A

SERVICE STRIKE NOT LIKELY TILL FIRST OF WEEK

Elevator Operators' Chief
Promises No Action Be-
fore Tomorrow Night.

PLEDGE EXPIRES AT 5:30 P. M.

Bambrick Indicates a Walkout
Called for a Saturday Would
Be Useless.

While a renewal of the elevator operators' strike appears inevitable, there is little likelihood that it will be called before next week, James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union, indicated today.

Mr. Bambrick pointed out that he had promised the New York Real Estate Board that no action would be taken for at least forty-eight hours, which would expire at about 5:30 P. M. tomorrow. But even if some settlement is not reached by that time, the strike call would probably be deferred until next week. Mr. Bambrick indicated that there would be little value in calling a strike on Saturday morning, when so many public buildings are closed.

A meeting of the strike committee was called for this afternoon, place undisclosed, to decide where the first blow shall be struck if a general walkout is ordered. There are nine sections in the city where the union will direct immediate attention in preparation for the strike, Mr. Bambrick said. Organizers were at work today in the men's clothing district.

It is likely that the strike will be called first against the building owners in the garment center who have not yet signed agreements with the union. This area has been the center of the dispute with the union for several weeks and one strike there has already proved successful.

Prepare for Trouble.

Meanwhile, with the report that some 5,000 strikebreakers are ready to go to work to provide some semblance of elevator service in the big business and apartment buildings the police were preparing for trouble. An extra detail of eighty-two patrolmen was on guard at downtown buildings today in anticipation of the threatened strike, supplementing a detachment of 140 men especially assigned to the garment district in midtown.

The renewal of the strike will be the result of the failure of agreement among representatives of the union and of a committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, known as Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, who met in conference most of yesterday.

Each Blames the Other.

Each side notified Mayor La Guardia, Commissioner Valentine and the regional labor board of the N.R.A. of the failure of negotiations. Each blames the other and neither minimized the consequences of the results.

"The city is on the brink of a labor disturbance affecting every commercial and apartment building in Manhattan," the communication from Lawrence B. Cummings, representative of the owners, stated. "The owners of such buildings fully recognize their obligation to the public and to their tenants and employees to avert that disturbance on any reasonable terms."

The owners offered to invite Raymond V. Ingersoll, whom President Roosevelt appointed one of the three arbitrators in the recent textile strike, to mediate or arbitrate wages, hours and working conditions. They were willing to agree that they would not discriminate against any present or future employee or applicant for employment by reason of activity or nonactivity, membership or nonmembership in any union.

"This offer was rejected by the union. That rejection terminated the long discussions and the hope for peace."

"The present leadership of the new union demands a closed shop as a condition to peace. The union has consistently refused even to discuss wages, hours and working conditions, until the closed shop is accepted."

Union Declared Small.

"The union claims that less than 20 per cent of building elevator men

BLAME EACH OTHER



Lawrence B. Cummings



James J. Bambrick

mechanics eligible to membership, belong to the new union. But it demands as a condition to peace that owners discharge every employee who refused to join this new and untried union and that owners hire in their places only members of that union. The alternative that is offered is the strike, which experience shows will involve intimidation and violence.

"The demand means that 200,000 nonunion employees in Manhattan must join this particular union and contribute money to its support, or lose their livelihood."

Mr. Bambrick's telegram to the Mayor follows:

"The statement made tonight by Lawrence B. Cummings, of the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, together with the continued hiring of strike breakers and thugs during sincere efforts on the part of the union to negotiate with the control committee of the Real Estate Board with a view to the amicable adjustment of grievances of employees, is a gross abuse of confidence. At your request we made good on our word by sending our men back to work on Saturday, November 3. They have not made good on theirs."

"Reluctantly we advise you that we must resort to the only remedy available to the workmen under such circumstances."

Ben Golden, chief examiner of the Regional Labor Board, expressed disappointment at the failure of the negotiations, and said he and his board were ready to step in and try to settle the dispute if invited.

The union is demanding, in addition to a closed shop, wages of \$20 a week for porters for a 40-hour week, \$35 for elevator operators, \$45 for firemen and as high as \$75 for building superintendents.

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World of Labor

By
George
Morris

The Cardinal Found The Right Union

THE GRAVE-DIGGERS of Calvary and Gate of Heaven cemeteries, after some more crawling and begging under the leadership of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, are back at work on Francis Cardinal Spellman's terms—the same eight and a third percent raise they were offered at the outset. The 48 hour week continues. They are learning the costly way that ACTU leadership is poison. They will also learn—if they don't do something quick to insure against it—that crawling won't pay off for them and that a company union, even if the Catholic Church is the employer, is still a company union.

WHILE the cemetery workers, generally honest hardworking people, ponder over the results, the Cardinal is a triumphant hero to Wall Street. Business leaders would have expected a James Rand or a Tom Girdler to set an example of first class strikebreaking. But for a Cardinal to take a personal hand—that's manna from heaven!

Who better than a Cardinal could lend nobility, and even churchly robes, to the hitherto undignified profession of strikebreaking? If the Cardinal could do it, far be it for a corporation president to shrink from such duty. The National Association of Manufacturers couldn't have put on a more effective performance if its own president led scabs through a picketline as His Eminence did at Calvary.

NOW IT WILL BE SAID by those who hate unions, that a good Catholic is expected to be a good scab. A good Catholic is expected to follow the footsteps of his cardinal. That, I know, is the point that is burning in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of union men and women of Catholic faith, because they generally represent the best traditions among America's workers.

I am thinking of the longshoremen, coal miners, truck drivers, building trades, electrical, radio, railway express, steel and other groups where you'll generally find the Catholics in a majority. Scab is the dirtiest word in their vocabulary. They are among the most militant workers, and will often endure starvation for months rather than pass a picketline.

I don't think they will follow the Cardinal's strikebreaking example. But the union busters will be greatly encouraged.



THE OPENING SHOT in the Cardinal's strikebreaking formula was the cry he raised against "Communism." The former union of the cemetery workers, Local 293, was an affiliate of the progressive-led Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers of the CIO. The fact that the local was piloted by a leader and attorney of the Cardinal's own stooge outfit, the ACTU, was overlooked. Not much was said of the fact that the local had for years led its own secret existence. Heads of the FTA were never allowed into its meetings. They weren't even permitted to attend the strike meeting that voted to quit FTA.

But the Cardinal insisted on choosing a union of the workers that would conform to his moral standard.

He evidently chose to deal with David Sullivan, president of AFL Building Service Employees Local 32-B. Sullivan, it will be recalled, was secretary-treasurer of the local—the main financial support of the international union—when the convicted crook and shakedown racketeer and Capone mobster George Scalise was its head. Sullivan managed to hold the local's moneybags post during the Scalise reign in IBSU.

Then came the conviction of James J. Bambrick, president of the local, for looting 32-B of a sizable sum. Sullivan held his post through Bambrick's administration too, without the slightest trouble. When Bambrick (who wrote a book against Communism) went to jail and Sullivan took the presidency, the workers were no better off. One of his innovations was a 10-year contract from which, however, the workers have since disengaged themselves after some stormy struggles. Sullivan, whatever may be said of him, hasn't the slightest taint of Communism. He'll get along wonderfully with the Cardinal. He got along with more difficult people.

The CIO lost a local it might easily have retained had Philip Murray taken the side of the strikers. That, it seemed, was very difficult because not very long ago, in the Portland CIO convention, Murray himself denounced the leaders of the FTA as did the Cardinal.

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Date 3-14-49

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